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English Grammar

قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية



مقدمة

يحتوي هذا الكتاب الإلكتروني على عدد كبير من الشروحات لكل موضوع من موضوعات القواعد المختلفة

وكذلك يحتوي على مجموعة من الأمثلة التي تساعد في توصيل المعلومات بطريقة سهلة وسلسة ، إذ تراعي

الانتقال المنطقي من نقطة إلى أخرى مراعيًا في ذلك الفروق الفردية بين المتعلمين ولكي تمكن كل منهم من

تحقيق الفائدة المرجوة بهدف الوصول إلى أقصى حد من هذه الفائدة .

علاوة على ذلك فإن هذا الكتاب الإلكتروني مزود بعدة تمارين يستطيع الطالب أو المتعلم من التعامل معها

بداية دون مساعدة ليقيس مدى قدرته على الإجابة ومن ثم يمكنه الإطلاع على الإجابات النموذجية لكل

تمرين على حدة لمعرفة الخطأ من الصواب .

ملاحظة : سيكون هناك عدد من الاختبارات المتنوعة في نهاية الكورس يمكنك التعامل معها لقياس القدرات

الخاصة بك ، ولمعرفة مدى التقدم الذي تم التوصل إليه .

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Present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

القاعدة :

عندما يوجد في الجملة إحدى الكلمات الدالة الآتية, يجب أن يكون زمن الفعل في الجملة (مضارع بسيط).

Always - Usually - sometimes - never - Often - rarely - every

ملاحظة (1) :

1. عندما تبدأ الجملة بأحد الضمائر الآتية, أو أي اسم صريح كفاعل أو مبتدأ مع وجود أحد الظروف المشار إليها سابقاً يجب وضع S أو es في نهاية الفعل المطلوب تصحيحه

- 1- Ali usually (drive)his car very fast.
- 2- The baby sometimes (cry)loudly at night.
- 3- She often (watch)TV in the evening.

ملاحظة (2) :

ما هي الأفعال التي تأخذ في نهايتها es ؟
الأفعال التي تنتهي بالأحرف التالية

Watch	>>>	watches	مثل	(Ch)
Finish	>>>	Finishes	مثل	(Sh)
Miss	>>>	Misses	مثل	(ss)
Cry	>>>	Cries	مثل	(y)
Go	>>>	Goes	مثل	(o)
Fix	>>>	Fixes	مثل	(x)

أما بقية الأفعال فإنها تأخذ S في نهايتها.

ملاحظة (3) :

عندما تبدأ الجملة بأحد الضمائر الآتية

I, we, they, you

مع وجود أحد الظروف أو الأحوال السابق ذكرها يجب أن يكون زمن الفعل في المضارع البسيط.

1. You always (ask)a lot of questions.
2. Suha and Nadia usually (get up)at seven o'clock in the morning.
3. We often (ride)our horses on Fridays.
4. I sometimes (play)football after school.

ملاحظة رقم (4) :

مع وجود الضمائر

I, we, they, you

في بداية الجملة بالإضافة للظروف أو الأحوال المشار إليها فإنه لا يوضع s أو es في نهاية الفعل .
عندما يطلب منك القيام بعمل نفي للجملة أو تكوين سؤال يجب ملاحظة زمن الفعل .

Ali lives in Gaza.	<<	مثال Example
Ali doesn't live in Gaza.	<<	النفي Negative
Does Ali live in Gaza?	<<	السؤال Question

نفس المثال السابق ولكن مع عدم وجود s أو es

Ali and Sami live in Gaza	<<	مثال Example
They don't live in Gaza	<<	النفي Negative.
Do they live in Gaza?	<<	السؤال Question

Stative verbs

Like - hate - love - prefer - seem - know - understand - want - believe - remember -
suppose - agree - mean - realize - recognize - think - have - look

يجب ملاحظة أن هذه الأفعال تستخدم فقط في حالة زمن المضارع البسيط أو الماضي البسيط وليس فيف زمن المضارع المستمر أو الماضي المستمر

مثال :

They understand the lesson.	الصواب
They are understanding the lesson.	الخطأ

I like milk .

الصواب

I am liking milk.

الخطأ

استخدامات زمن المضارع البسيط :

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط عند :

1- الحديث عن الحقائق

1. Water boils at 100 C°.

2. The sun rises in the East.

2- الحديث عن الأشياء التي تتصف بالديمومة

1. I live in Gaza.

2. Sami has two brothers.

3- الحديث عن الأحداث أو الأفعال التي تتكرر

1. she often gets up early

4- الحديث عن الحقائق التي تتعلق بأحداث مستقبلية

The president arrives at midday tomorrow

ملاحظة (5) :

أما الأفعال الثلاثة الآتية:-

Think, have, look

إذا جاءت في الجملة بمعنى يبدو , لديه/ لدى , يعتقد

يجب أن تستخدم في الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط

مثال :

1. I think he is guilty.

2. He has a clever parent.

3. She looks tired.

أما إذا جاءت في الجملة بمعنى ينظر look , يقوم بعمل شيء have , يفكر think

يجب أن تستخدم في الجملة في زمن المضارع المستمر

1-I am thinking about the problem.

2-He is having breakfast.

3-She is looking out of the window.

Homework**Exercise**

Write the verbs in the correct forms:

- 1- Huda often ----- (watch) TV.
- 2- We ----- (live) in London.
- 3- I really ----- (like) this picture of you.
- 4- She ----- (not/understand) the lesson.
- 5- Samia ----- (not/swim) very often, but Susan ----- (go) swimming every day.
- 6- Mary's husband ----- (fetch) her from work at 5:00.
- 7- They aren't interested in sport. They ----- (not/like) football, and they ----- (not/enjoy) Tennis either.

Model Answers

- 1- watches
- 2- live
- 3- like
- 4- doesn't understand
- 5- doesn't swim goes
- 6- fetches
- 7- don't like don't enjoy

Present continuous tense**زمن المضارع المستمر****يتكون من :**

I	→	am	+verb + ing
We, they, you	→	are	+verb + ing
He, she, it	→	is	+verb + ing

القاعدة :

عندما يوجد في الجملة احدى الكلمات الدالة الآتية يجب أن يكون زمن الفعل فيها في الزمن المضارع المستمر
Now - at the present - at the moment - nowadays - Look - Listen

مثال :

1. They **are driving** the car over 150 kph at the Present.
2. Look! Something **is happening** over there.
3. I **am writing** my homework now.

استخدامات زمن المضارع المستمر :

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث تجري في الوقت الحاضر

I **am learning** English now.

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حالات ومواقف طارئة

A – Ali **is painting** his house this week.

B – I **am staying** with a friend for a month.

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الخطط المستقبلية

A – We **are flying** to London on Saturday.

B – Sami **is playing** football tomorrow.

Homework**Exercise**

Write the verbs in positive, negative or question form of the present continuous:

Fuad: What ----- you ----- (do) today?

----- (you/go) out anywhere?

Nabil: No, we aren't. What about you?

----- (you /do) anything?

Fuad: Yes, we are. You know that Ahmed ----- (stay) with me.

Well, I ----- (take) him to the zoo today.

Nabil: That's very near us.

Fuad: Yes. So can we visit you after the zoo If you ----- (do) anything?

Nabil: of course you can. How long ----- you ----- (plan) to stay at the zoo?

Fuad: Until 5 o'clock I think.

Nabil: Well, we ----- (have) a barbecue this evening. You are very welcome

Model Answer

1- are doing

Fuad: are going

2-Nabil : are doing

3-Fuad : is staying
am taking

4-Fuad : are doing

5-Nabil : are planning

6-Nabil : are having

Present Perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

يتكون من :

I, we, they, you	→	have +(past participle)	التصريف الثالث للفعل
He, she, it	→	Has + (past participle)	

1- **I have lived** in London for 15 years.

2-Salwa **has finished** her homework since dinner.

القاعدة :

عندما يوجد في الجملة إحدى الكلمات الدالة الآتية يجب أن يكون زمن الفعل في المضارع التام البسيط وهي :-

Since	<<	منذ تستخدم للإشارة إلى الوقت
For	<<	لمدة تستخدم عندما يكون الوقت محدود ومعلوم ومعروف
Just	<<	للتو تفيد الانتهاء من عمل ما الآن
Not yet	<<	ليس بعد
Ever, Never	<<	أبداً
Already	<<	تفيد الانتهاء من عمل ما بشكل مسبق
Still not	<<	لم لا يزال لا

أمثلة

A: **Have** you **finished** your homework?

B: I **have** just **done** the first two questions, but I **haven't finished** the other ones **yet**.

لاحظ أن الفعل يكون منفياً في حالة وجود yet أو still

A: **Have** you ever **visited** Cairo?

B: Yes, I **have been** there since March.

B: No, I **have** never **been** there.

A: **Did** you **wash** the car?

B: Yes, I **have** already **washed** it.

A: **Have** you **repaired** my car?

B: I still **haven't repaired** it.

استخدامات زمن المضارع التام البسيط:

When do we use the present perfect simple tense?

تستخدم زمن المضارع التام البسيط في الحالات الآتية :-

1 – عند الإشارة أو الحديث عن حدث وقع في الزمن الماضي و آثاره لا زالت قائمة وتؤثر علينا

1 – Ali has (break) broken his leg. He can't walk.

2 – The bus has (stop) stopped. We can get off now.

2- عند الحديث عن حدث وقع في الزمن الماضي ولا زال مستمر حتى الآن

1 – I have studied English for 3 years.

2 – The police has caught the robbers. They are at the prison now.

3 – يستخدم المضارع التام للدلالة على وقوع فعل ما وليس عن زمن وقوعه بشكل محدود

1 – Has Rania gone home yet?

Homework**Exercise****Correct the tenses of verbs:**

1-Have they (repair) _____ the car yet?

No, they haven't (have) _____ time. They are going to do it tomorrow.

2-The train (stop) _____ just _____. We can get off now.

3-_____ you _____ your homework yet. I (finish) _____ just _____ question one, but I (not finish) _____ question two.

4-They (do) _____ already _____ three hours' work.

5-Sami still (start) _____ his work.

6-Huda (carry) _____ her suitcase for three hours. She is exhausted.

Model Answer

1-repaired had

2-has stopped

3-done have finished haven't finished

4-have done

5-hasn't started

6-has carried

Present Perfect continuous tense**زمن المضارع التام المستمر**

يتكون زمن المضارع التام المستمر من :

I, we, they, you →	Have	+ been + verb + ing
He, she, it →	Has	+ been + verb + ing

ملاحظة :

الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن هي:

Since – for – whole – all – How long – along way – lately

1 – They have been watching football for two hours.

2 – Aziz has been playing his lute since lunch.

استخدامات زمن المضارع التام المستمر :

1- للإشارة إلى طول الفترة الزمنية التي وقع فيها الحدث .

1 – We have been learning English for 13 years.

وهنا يمكن استخدام المضارع التام المستمر عوضاً عن المضارع التام البسيط للإشارة إلى طول الفترة الزمنية .

2- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن حدث توقف قبل اللحظة الحاضرة ولكنه يؤثر علينا

1_ Look the road is wet. It has been raining all night.

2_ I have been feeling ill lately.

Exercise

Use present Simple, Present continuous, Present Perfect, Present perfect continuous to complete these sentences:

- 1- What happens / is happening outside.
- 2- Ali is having / has two brothers and three daughters.
- 3- Look! Salwa is writing / Writes a poem at the moment.
- 4- I can't find my pen. Where have you put / been putting it?
- 5- We hope / are hoping that this problem will be solved very soon.
- 6- He says he is ill, but I am not sure if I believe / am believing him.
- 7- I think someone has been using / has used my phone. The battery is nearly dead.
- 8 -They work / are working at the garden now.
- 10-That man is looking / looks strange.

Model Answers

- 1-Is happening.
- 2-Has.
- 3-Is writing.
- 4-Have put.
- 6- Hope.
- 7-Believe.
- 8-Has been using.
- 9-Are working.
- 10- Looks.

Homework**Correct the tenses of verbs:**

1-I (wait) _____ for Ali for two hours.

2-a) How long (learn) _____ you _____ English?

b) For 5 years.

3-Look! The road is wet. It (rain) _____ all night.

4-She (do) _____ her house work since seven o'clock.

5-Rami (study) _____ for three hours.

6-They (dance) _____ for two hours.

Model Answers

1-have been waiting

2-have been learning

3-have been raining

4-has been doing

5-has been studying

6-have been dancing

Past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

يتكون من :

جميع الضمائر تأخذ الفعل في التصريف الثاني

I		
they		
we		
you	→ past simple	الفعل في التصريف الثاني
He		
She		
it		

مثال :

1- We went to school yesterday.

2- She went to school yesterday.

الكلمات الدالة على الماضي البسيط هي :

Yesterday - ago - last - in the past - أو أي تاريخ في الزمن الماضي (1982/2013)

الاستخدام :

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن الأفعال التي بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.

مثال

1-He (phone) **phoned** us yesterday.

2-They (arrive) **arrived** home last night.

3-we (stop) **stopped** work two hours ago

4-In the past, old women (pass) **passed** their skills to their daughters

5-She (buy) **bought** a big house in London in 1985.

ملاحظة :

هناك أفعال تأتي في زمن الماضي البسيط وليس في الماضي المستمر وهي الأفعال التي تعبر عن المشاعر الدائمة والحالات الذهنية الدائمة وكذلك تتعلق بالحواس تأتي في زمن المضارع البسيط وليس في زمن المضارع المستمر أو الماضي المستمر وهي :

Appear – believe – belong – forget – hate – hear – know – like – look – understand –
seem – smell – taste – love – mean – need – own – prefer – realize – remember .

تستخدم الصيغة للتعبير عن فعل معتاد الحدوث في الماضي ولا يحدث في الوقت الحاضر . Used to

1- I used to go swimming.

→ I didn't use to go swimming. للنفي

2- I did not use to smoke.

Use, I used to smoke . للاثبات smoke للنفي

كيفية عمل سؤال ونفي على الماضي البسيط .

He phoned me yesterday.

1- He didn't phone me yesterday .

نفي

2- Did he phone me yesterday?

سؤال

Exercise

1- Complete the paragraph with the suitable verbs:

Yesterday morning, I (wake up) Late. When I (see) The time, I (jump) Out of bed, and I (go) downstairs. I (take) A piece of bread and I (drink) a glass of water.

I (leave) the house and I (drive) at 100 kph all the way work.

2- Write statements with positive and negative forms:

a- Sami (see / his parents) (see/ his sisters)

Last night, but he

b- I (find / my old suitcase) (find / my new one)

I found But I

3- Make questions to the two sentences:

1- They bought a new big house in Paris

.....?

2- We visited London last year.

.....?

Homework**Write the past tense to these verbs:**

1-jump → _____

2-drive → _____

3-see → _____

4-meet → _____

5-find → _____

6-run → _____

Model Answers

1-drove

2-saw

3-met

5-found

6-ran

Past continuous tens

زمن الماضي المستمر

يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من:

I, he, she, it	→ was	+ verb + ing	للمفرد
We, they, you	→ were	+ verb + ing	للمجمع

القاعدة :

عندما يوجد في الجملة كلمات مثل (when , while , as) يجب أن يكون زمن الفعل في الماضي المستمر

مثال :

- 1- Rami was reading all night.
- 2- What were you doing at two o'clock?
- 3- They were watching TV.

استخدامات زمن الماضي المستمر:

1- يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن الأحداث التي استمر حدوثها في وقت محدد في الماضي

A- What were you doing at 5 O'clock yesterday evening?

B- I was going home for lunch.

يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتأكيد على أن حدث ما قد استمر حدوثه طويلاً في الماضي

A-The baby was crying all night.

يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر حدوثه في الماضي (فعل مستمر) عندما تخلل حدوثه فعل آخر بشكل مفاجئ (فعل ماضي بسيط)

مثال :

While we were learning English, we heard a big explosion.

Exercise

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- He (read) When Ahmed (phone)
- 2- The truck (hit) My car as I (turn)
- 3- Police man (arrive) While we (work).....
- 4- She (play) Video games while her little sister (do) her work.

Write the verbs in the correct forms

- 1- I (make) was making lunch when the earthquake (happen) happened
- 2- What The children (Do) at this time last week?
- 3- I (hear) heard a big explosion when the planes (fly) were flying over the town.
- 4- Salwa (read) was reading a book while her sister Mon (cook) was cooking.
- 5- As I (walk) was walking down the street I (see) saw my teacher.
- 6- He (ring) \ rang me while I (have) was having my dinner.

Homework

Correct the tenses:

- 1-A small red car hit mine as I (turn) _____.
- 2-The police arrived while we (work) _____ .
- 3-When Huda arrived we (have) _____ tea.
- 4-He (listen) _____ to music when Suad arrived.
- 5-Huda (play) _____ video games while her brother Fuad (study) _____ English.
- 6-a) what (do) _____ you _____ at 11:30?
b) I (watch) _____ TV.

Model Answers

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1-was turning | 4- was listening |
| 2-were working | 5- was playing / was studying |
| 3-were having | 6- were doing / was watching |

Past perfect tense and the past simple

زمن الماضي التام مع زمن الماضي البسيط

يتكون زمن الماضي التام من :

I
they
we
you → **had** + past participle
he
She
It

مثال :

The film **had started** before we arrived.

القاعدة :

عندما يوجد في الجملة إحدى الكلمات الدالة الآتية يجب أن يكون زمن الفعل في الماضي التام .

After بعد

Before قبل

When

As soon as

Once

Until till already since

الشرح :

Make one sentence of the following:

1- I did my homework. I went out.

الحل : I **had done** my homework before I **went** out

2- I went out .I did my homework.

الحل : I **went out** after I **had done** my homework

لاحظ الفرق

3- When the director arrived, the meeting started.

الحل : When the director **arrived**, the meeting **had started**.

ملاحظة :

لا يجب الإفراط في استخدام الماضي التام . فإذا وقع حدثين دون فاصل زمني يجب استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط بدلاً من الماضي التام

مثال :

1- I **saw** Ali and I **said** Hello.

2- When I **got** home, I **sat down** and **turned** TV.

استخدامات زمن الماضي التام :

يستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن فعل سبق حدوثه فعلاً آخر في الماضي البسيط

1- The film had started before we arrived.

Exercise**Correct the verbs**

- 1- When the last person (come) Finally the meeting (start)
- 2- She (cry) For ages after her brother (go)
- 3- We (go) out as soon as the rain (stop)

Correct the tenses:

- 1- While we (talk) She (mention) someone who had been in our class we were at school.
- 2-He got wet during his walk because it (rain)and he (forget) to take as umbrella
- 3-The day before, I (promise) to phone him, so I gave him a quick call while I (have) my breakfast.
- 4- When I went in, everyone (laugh) probably because someone (tell)just a joke.

Homework**Correct the tenses:**

- 1-They (begin) _____ their work before we arrived.
- 2-When the officer (arrive) _____ the meeting started.
- 3-We decided to buy some furniture which we (see) _____ at the second shop.
- 4-The jar of sugar was empty. Salwa (use) _____ it all.
- 5-Adnan was late for his tennis practice and they (start) _____ without him.
- 6-We (stop) _____ for a rest before we into the valley.

Model Answers

1-had begun

2-had arrived

3-had seen

4-had used

5-had started

6-had stopped

Future simple tense with will زمن المستقبل البسيط مع will

يتكون هذا الزمن من :

We, I → shall + infinitive
they, you, he, she, it → Will + infinitive

القاعدة :

عندما توجد الكلمات الدالة الآتية يستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط وهي :

Tomorrow غداً

Next week, next day, next month

in five minutes في غضون 5 دقائق

Sure بالتأكيد

Think يعتقد

Definitely قطعاً

probably من المحتمل

Promise يعد

expect يتوقع

استخدامات زمن المستقبل Future with will :

1- نستخدم هذا الزمن عند التنبؤ بحدوث شيء ما في المستقبل وهنا يكون هذا الشخص عارفاً أو متأكداً من أن هذا الشيء سوف يحدث .

a- One day soon people **will live** in space.

b- Don't worry. I am sure you **will pass** the exam.

2- نستخدم will عند تقرير القيام بعمل ما في لحظة التكلم .

a- I have left the door open. I **will go** back to close it.

3- نستخدم will عند التطوع بالقيام بعمل ما وعند الوعود والتهديد بعمل ما .

a- That looks heavy. I **will help** you.

b- I promise, I **will not be** late.

4- نستخدم will عند طلب عمل ما من شخص معين وعند الموافقة أو رفض القيام بهذا العمل

a- Will you post this card for me?

b- Yes, I will post it on my way home.

5- نستخدم will للتنبؤ بالمستقبل ونستخدم معها الكلمات مثل :

a- He will definitely love Rome. He probably will not come home.

6- يجب ألا نستخدم will للتعبير عن الخطط والترتيبات

a- I can't see you tomorrow as I am visiting my parents. (Not will visit)

Exercise

1-The film (start) At 8 O'clock. It (not / finish) Until 11.

2- I have hidden the presents, so the children (not / find) them.

3- The bridge (cross)the river here.

4- A- we haven't got any milk.

B- All right. I (buy) some at the shop.

5- A- look. The car is very dirty.

B- Ok. I (wash) it.

Correct the verbs:

1- I am sure he (get) the new job.

2- I promise you that I (post)the letter on my way to work.

3- A: please give your parents a call.

B- Yes, I (phone) them now.

4- In five minutes, It (be) Eleven O'clock.

Homework**Write the verbs in the correct forms:**

1-Ahmed (be) _____ sixteen next year.

2-Don't worry. I am sure he (pass) _____ the exam .He is very clever.

3-That bag looks heavy. I (help) _____ you.

4-a) we haven't got any sure at home. (Bring) _____ you _____ me some at the shop ?

b) Ok, I (do) _____ that on my way back home.

5-I expect she (arrive) _____ there early. There are a lot of buses in that age.

6-I don't think she (agree) _____ to the idea.

Model Answers

1-will be

2-will pass

3-will help

4-will bring / will do

5-will arrive

6-will agree

Future with going to going to زمن المستقبل مع

استخدامات زمن المستقبل مع going to:

1- تستخدم صيغة going to (ينوي أن) لشرح الخطط المستقبلية :

a- What are you going to do on Saturday?

b- I am going to visit my grand.

2- تستخدم صيغة going to للحديث عن قرار القيام بعمل ما في المستقبل القريب جداً .

a- I am going to make salad. Then we have dinner.

3- تستخدم صيغة going to عند وجود علامات واضحة تدل على قرب حدوث شيء ما .

a- The sky got dark. It is going to rain.

4- تستخدم صيغة going to مع الفعل " go " كما تستخدم مع أي فعل آخر .

a- We are going to go to the theatre.

ملاحظة :

غالباً ما يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية وعند استخدام going to فإن ذلك يوحي بأن الخطط المستقبلية معدة بمزيد من الدقة .

مثال:

a-What are you going to do?

b- We are going to take a trip on the river, then we are going to see a film.

Exercise

Complete the answers:

A-Have you had dinner yet?

B- No, not yet. I am going to have it later.

a- Have you washed the car yet?

b- No, not yet. I am going to wash it after lunch.

- a- Your local football team are in the cup final, but they are playing badly.
 b- They are going to lose.
 c- They are not going to win

Write the verbs in positive or in negative forms:

1- You are in the hills. There are black clouds.

- a- It..... (Rain)
 b- We.....very wet. (Get)

2- Your car is very low on petrol, and you are still a long way from the petrol station.

- a- wepetrol.(run out of)
 b-we.....the petrol station in time (not/reach)

Homework

Correct the tenses of verbs:

1-A: Have you mended the bike yet ?

B: No, not yet. I (mend) _____ it later

2-The sky got dark. It (rain) _____.

3-They are playing badly. They (lose) _____ the match.

4-He walks slowly. He (miss) _____ the last bus.

5-What are you doing to do on Saturday?

I (visit) _____ my granddad.

6-A: My father has sold our house.

B: when ____ we (move) _____ out?

Model Answers

1-am going to mend

2-is going to rain

3-are going to lose

4-is going to miss

5-am going to visit

6-are going to move

Future continuous

زمن المستقبل المستمر

يتكون هذا الزمن من :

We, I	→ shall+ be+Verb + ing
they, you, he, she, it	→ will+ be → + Verb+ ing

مثال :

a- At this time tomorrow, I **shall be swimming** in the Nile.b- They **will be travelling** round the world.استخدامات زمن المستقبل المستمر :

1- نستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر لبيان أن حدثاً سوف يكون مستمراً في وقت محدد في المستقبل .

a- what **will you be doing** in five years.b- I **shall be making** a Master degree in Term of administration.

2- نستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر لبيان أن حدث سيستمر لفترة طويلة من الزمن .

a- There is so much work to do. We **will be working** all day.

b- We are having a party tomorrow. So we shall be cooking all afternoon.

3- تشبه هذه الاستخدامات لزمن المستقبل المستمر استخدامات الأزمنة المستمرة الأخرى .

a- It is 9 O'clock now. He is watching TV.

b- At 9 O'clock yesterday. He was watching TV too.

c- At 9 O'clock tomorrow. He will be watching TV again.

4- نستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن فعل تم التخطيط لحدوثه .

a- Will you be free after school?

b- No, I **shall be playing** basketball.

Exercise

Write the answer to these questions.

1- A: Can we meet on Monday morning.

B: No, sorry. I (talk) shall be talking to the people at the interview.

2- A: Can I see the director two O'clock tomorrow evening?

B: No, sorry. He (have) will be having a meeting with the employees.

3- Look at this timetable for Khalid then write two sentences:

9:45	11:30
Science	Lunch

a- Khalid will Science at 9:45 tomorrow.

b- He Lunch at 11:30.

Homework

Correct the forms of the verbs:

1-Now you have got the Bachelor degree in Arts.

A: What will you be doing in two years?

B: I (prepare) _____ for high studies in term of Administration.

2-A: Are you free after work?

B: No, sorry. I (talk) _____ for the parents about their children's behavior.

3-Can we meet on Thursday afternoon?

I am afraid not. I (visit) _____ my granddad

4-A: What will Huda be doing at 5 o'clock?

B: She (write) _____ a post card to her uncle in Sweden.

Mode Answers

1-shall be preparing

3-shall be visiting

2-shall be talking

4-will be writing

Making questions

تكوين الأسئلة

Helping verbs are of three kinds:

1- أفعال بمعنى يكون

1- Verbs to be

Am – is – are – were – was

*Be = is

2- أفعال بمعنى يفعل

2- Verbs to do

Do – does – did

أفعال بمعنى يمتلك

3-Verbs to have

Have – has – had

الشرح

أولاً : verb to be :

Make questions to these statements.

1- The car is outside

- Is the car outside?

2- They are clever students.

- Are they clever students?

3- The key was under the table.

- Was the key under the table?

4- They were at the meeting.

- Were they at the meeting?

5- I am a fresh man

- Are you a fresh man?

ثانياً: verb to do :

القاعدة :

1- عندما يكون زمن الفعل في الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط وبدون (s) أو (es) يجب الإتيان بفعل مساعد لعمل السؤال (do)

1- You ask a lot of questions.

Do you ask a lot of questions?

2- They want a hot drink.

Do they want a hot drink?

3- I need a mechanic to repair the car.

Do you need a mechanic to repair the car?

2- عندما يكون زمن الفعل في المضارع البسيط ويوجد في نهاية الفعل s/es يجب الإتيان بفعل مساعد does لعمل السؤال

1- It **takes** two hours to arrive the nearest village.

Does it take two hours to arrive the nearest village?

2- The car **moves** slowly.

Does the car move slowly?

3- He **speaks** English well.

Does he speak English well?

4- She **likes** eating chocolate.

Does she like eating chocolate ?

3- عندما يكون زمن الفعل في الماضي البسيط يجب الإتيان بفعل مساعد did لعمل السؤال .

1- They **bought** their parents some flowers.

Did they buy their parents some flowers?

2- She **went** to Dubai to buy a new dress.

Did she go to Dubai to buy a new dress?

3- He **answered** all the questions correctly.

Did he answer all the questions correctly?

ثالثاً : Verb to have

1- They have a big business in London.

Have they a big business in London?

2- She has two brothers.

Has she two brothers?

كيفية عمل السؤال باستخدام auxiliaries verbs مثل :

Can - will - shall - may -etc.

1- I can swim in the sea.

Can you swim in the sea?

2- Hisham will study English in Britain.

- Will Hisham will study English in Britain?

3-He may lift up more than 70 Kegs?

Exercise

Make questions:

1- He is from America.

.....?

2- She was working?

.....?

3- The film starts at 8:30.

.....?

4- I know him well.

.....?

5- They talked together in a different language.

.....?

6- They were studying English.

.....?

7- He can understand Spanish.

.....?

8- Suad is learning Japanese

.....?

9- Salwa cooked some vegetables.

.....?

10- They have had bad dinner.

.....?

11- I taught him English 5 years ago.

.....?

12- They met each other's at the park last week.

.....?

13- He will study French in France next year.

.....

Making questions by using question words

عمل السؤال باستخدام كلمات الاستفهام

كيفية عمل السؤال باستخدام كلمات الاستفهام وهى :

1- When	متى : للسؤال عن الزمن أو الوقت .
2- What	ما , ماذا : تستخدم للسؤال عن المفعول به أو الساعة
3- How	كيف: تستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء
4- Why	لماذا : تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب
5- Where	أين: تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان
6- Who	من: تستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل
7- How much	كم: تستخدم للسؤال الكمية
8- How many	كم: تستخدم للسؤال عن الشيء المحدود
9- How long	كم:تستخدم للسؤال عن الفترة الزمنية
10- How heavy	كم للوزن
11- How tall	كم للطول
12- How Old	كم للعمر
13- How far	كم للمسافة
14- Whose	لمن
15- Whom	من الذي (للمفعول به)

1- When متى : للسؤال عن الزمن أو الوقت .

A – I met Ali yesterday evening.

- When did you meet Ali?

B- They bought a new boat in 2012.

When did buy a new boat.

2- What ما, ماذا : تستخدم للسؤال عن المفعول به أو الساعة

A - Rami is studying English.

- What is Rami studying?

B – The school day begins at 7 o'clock.

- What time does the school day begin?

3- How كيف: تستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الشيء

A - They go to school by car.

- How do they go to school?

B – He answered all the questions by cheating.

- How did he answer all the questions?

4- Why لماذا : تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب

A- I went to London to learn English.

- Why did you go to London?

B- The police have arrested the thief because he stole the money.

- Why have the police arrested the thief?

5- Where أين: تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان

A – He lives in New -York.

- Where does he live?

B – My house is in the center of the city.

- Where is your house?

6- Who من: تستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل

A – Khaled went to the cinema.

- Who went to the cinema?

B- Fatima studied English in London.

- Who studied English in London?

7- How much كم: تستخدم للسؤال الكمية

A - I want a kilo of sugar, please.

- How much sugar do you want?

B – I have got a lot of money.

- How much money have you got?

8- How many كم: تستخدم للسؤال عن الشيء المعداد

A – We have three cars.

How many cars do you have?

B – She has got seven dresses.

- How many dresses has she got?

9- How long كم: تستخدم للسؤال عن الفترة الزمنية

A – It takes two hours to arrive in Khartoum.

- How long does it take to arrive in Khartoum?

B- It is a long way to Washington.

- How long is it to Washington?

10 – How heavy كم للوزن

I am seventy five kegs.

A – Are you seventy five kegs.

- How heavy are you?

11- How tall كم للطول

I am one meter and 78 centimeters.

A – Are you one meter and 78 centimeters.

B- How tall are you?

12- How Old كم للعمر

I am 60 years old.

A – Are you 60 years old?

- How old are you?

13- How far كم للمسافة

El- Exandria is two hundred kilometers away from Cairo.

A – How far is El-Exandria from Cairo?

14 – Whose لمن

This is Ali's book.

Whose book is this?

15- Whom من الذي (للمفعول به)

I visited Bahrain with Fouad.

-Whom did you visit Bahrain with?

Exercise

Make questions using question words

1- Sami and Salwa got married eight years ago.

.....?

2- The plane will land at Cairo airport at 8 p.m.

.....?

3- Huda went to Paris to buy some clothes.

a.....?

b-?

c-?

4- The Sues Canal is 150 Kms away from Cairo.

.....?

5- He has acquainted a lot of information

.....?

6- They bought 3 new houses.

.....?

7- He goes to school on foot.

.....?

8-- My phone number is 0597456650.

.....?

9- My father works for MBC.

.....?

Active and passive voice**المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول**

- a- Our workers check all the bikes.
- All the bikes are checked by our workers.

- b- The Old boat takes the tourist to the island.
- The tourist is taken by the old boat to the island.

2- Past simple زمن الماضي البسيط

- a- Fouad bought a new house.
- An new house was bought by Fouad.
b- Sami wrote two letters.
- Two letters were written by Sami.

3- Future Simple زمن المستقبل البسيط

- a- They will visit Beirut.
- Beirut will be visited by them.
b- She will send some post cards.
- Some post cards will be sent by her.

4- Present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

- a - Khalid has written a long poem.
- A long poem has been written by Khalid.
b- Our company has invented some new robots.
- Some new robots have been invented by our company.

5- Present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر

- a- Apple is developing a new social media platform.
- A new social media platform is being developed by Apple.
b- Salwa is learning English and French.
- English and French are being learnt by Salwa.

6- past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

- a- They were checking everything.
 -Everything was being checked.
- b- He was planning some diagrams.
 - Some diagrams were being planned by him.

Active and passive

- 1- They will finish everything >> >> everything will be finished.
 2- They are going to finish everything >> >> everything is going to be finished.
 3- They must finish everything >> >> everything must be finished.
 4- They have to finish everything >> >> everything has to be finished.

ملاحظة :

تستخدم الصيغة الآتية عند إسناد عمل ما إلى شخص ما للقيام به وتتكون هذه الصيغة من
 Have أو Get + المفعول به + التصريف الثالث من أي فعل.

مثال :

- 1- I am going to have the car checked by a mechanic.
 2- They got the work done for 10.000\$.

وتستخدم had بدلاً من got في زمن المضارع التام المبني للمجهول :

- 1- We have had the room decorated.
 – They have had new curtains made.

Exercise**Change the following into passive voice.**

- 1-We must pay bills within thirty days.

- 2- The government is building a new road in our village.

.....
3-They built this castle in 1760.

.....
4-People should always read contracts before they sign them.

.....
5-Sami will win the match.

.....
6- They were checking the motor.

.....
7-Graham Bell invented the telephone.

.....
8-They have painted the house.

Homework

Change the following into passive voice.

1-Sami wrote a letter.

A letter

2-Graham Bell invented the telephone.

The telephone

3-They have studied English.

English.....

4-Huda will send her mother a postcard.

A postcard

5-Help the poor

Let

6-Suzan is watching TV.

TV

7-What is he doing over there?

What

8-Who bought the chocolate?

By

9-The old boat takes the tourist to the island.

The tourist

Model Answers

1-A letter was written

2-The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.

3- English has been studied.

4-A postcard will be sent to her mother.

5-Let the poor be helped.

6-TV is being watched.

7-What is being done by him over there?

8-By whom was the chocolate bought?

9-The tourist is taken to the island by the old boat.

Tag questions

أسئلة التحقق أو الأسئلة المذيلة

a- Tag question is usually the opposite (positive or negative) of the main verb.

a- You have met Hisham >> >> haven't you?

b- She hasn't done the job? > >> > Has She?

b- With one auxiliary verb, use the opposite auxiliary form. E.g. is >> >> isn't

c- With two auxiliary verbs, use the opposite of the first auxiliary

E.g. Will have > >> > won't have.

c- With no auxiliary verbs, in the present and past simple, use a form of do.

(Main verb >> don't, doesn't or didn't)

d- Tag questions are not ordinary questions. We can use them to check

Information. We expect the listener to agree. We use a falling tone.

a- You are 18, aren't you?

b- You live in El-Ryad , don't you ?

e- We use this type of tag question to help a conversation.

f- Tag question can be like ordinary questions.

g- The speaker doesn't know something for sure.

Here you can use a rising tone.

I am لاحظ كيفية استخدام سؤال النهاية مع

I am late. Aren't I?

Exercise**Write tag questions:**

- 1- It is hot today.?
- 2- He Won't be working today ,.....?0
- 3- The letter hasn't arrived yet,?
- 4- It rained last night,?
- 5- She can't come to the party,?
- 6- Ahmed owns all this land,?
- 7- You forget to post the letters.?
- 8 - You have made nearly 40 films,.....?
- 9- You don't like being away,?
- 10 – You didn't forget to bring the passport,?

Homework**Write tag questions:**

- 1-You need to come here?
- 2-Stop that noise?
- 3-You had better stay?
- 4-He came late?
- 5-He is never late?
- 6-She works hard?
- 7-It is a fine morning?
- 8-He wasn't present at the meeting?
- 9-They always work all night?

Model Answers

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1-Don't you? | 6-Dosen't she? |
| 2-Will you? | 7-Isn't it? |
| 3-Won't you? | 8-Was he? |
| 4-Didn't you? | 9-Don't they? |
| 5-Is he? | |

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر (1) Reported speech – statements(1)

1- يمكن نقل حديث شخص ما بشكل حرفي من خلال وصفه بين علامات تنصيص وهذا أمر شائع في القصص

a- He said "I am late".

b- "What time is it?" He asked.

2- في حال الحوار فإننا نعبر فكرة المتحدث بطريقة تقريرية بعد فعل التقرير أي بالتحويل إلى كلام غير المباشر . وأفعال التقرير هي say , tell , shout , whisper
مثال :

a- He said (that) he was late.

b- He told us (that) he would call us.

3- He shouted (that)

Present simple	Past simple
Past simple	Past perfect
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past continuous	Past continuous
Past perfect	Past perfect
can	Could
will	Would
shall	Should
may	Might, had
next	Following

Now	Then
tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	Previous day
Do / does	did
مباشر	غير مباشر

4- He whispered (that)

3- يوضع فعل التقرير عادة في الماضي ولكنه يأتي في المضارع أحياناً عند نقل محادثة هاتفية أثناء الاستماع .

a- He says (that) he is at home.

4- يغفل ذكر المستمع عادة بعد الفعل Say ولكنه يذكر دائماً بعد فعل tell.

a- He said he was working late.

b- He told me he was working late.

5- يعتبر استخدام that بعد فعل التقرير رسمياً ويمكن إغفال ذكرها .

a - He said (that) he was tired.

b- He said he was tired.

6- يجب مراعاة التغير في الزمن بين الجملة المباشرة والجملة المنقولة .

a- He said, "I am flying tomorrow".

b- He said he was flying the next day.

7- يجب مراعاة التغير في الأزمنة .

الكلام المنقول – السؤال (2) Reported speech – Question (2)

1- Questions.

تبدأ صيغة الاستفهام في الكلام غير المباشر عادة بـ ask / want to know

A- They asked how long I was staying.

2- يجب تحويل صيغ الأسئلة التي يجاب عنها ب نعم أو لا إلى الكلام غير المباشر استخدام if/whether كما يجب تحويل الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام مثل how , when الاحتفاظ بأداة الاستفهام في الجملة غير المباشرة .

A- They wanted to know how you were.

يوضع الفعل بعد if أو whether وكذلك بعد أداة الاستفهام في صيغة الجملة الخبرية وليس في الصيغة الاستفهامية.

A- They asked if I was hungry.

B- They asked what I wanted to do.

4- نستخدم do , does , did في الجمل الاستفهامية العادية في زمن المضارع والماضي البسيط ولكنها لا تستخدم في الجمل الاستفهامية المحولة إلى الكلام غير المباشر .

A- "Where do you want to go"?

- They asked me where I wanted to go.

B- "How long did the journey take"?

- They asked me how the journey had taken.

الكلام المنقول – الطلب والوعد (3) Reported speech- Order and promises (3)

الأفعال التقريرية الآتية :

Use, warn, remind, invite, tell

1- عادة تأخذ to + مصدر الفعل بعد المفعول وفي حالة النفي تأتي بأداة النفي not قبل المصدر مع to

a- They told him to be quiet.

b- They warned her not to do it again.

2- لا تتعدى الأفعال التقريرية الآتية refuse , offer , promise , agree

إلى مفعول قبل المصدر مع to وفي حالة النفي تأتي بأداة النفي not قبل المصدر مع to

a- He promised to turn it down.

b- He agreed not to make so much noise.

3- تأتي بالفعل مضافاً إليه (ing) عند استخدام الأفعال

Suggest – insist on – admit – apologize for

a- He suggested turning it down.

b- They apologized for making so much noise.

Reported speech

Exercise

Change into reported speech:

a- "I have got a flat in London ".

He said

b- " I am visiting my parents this weekend".

He told me

c- " I finished my college course a year ago".

She told me

d- " We are going to go back to London tomorrow".

They said.....

e- " Are you still at college"?

He asked me

f- "Do you remember Sami "?

I asked him

g- What subjects are you going to do "?

They asked him

h - "Where do you come from "?

They wanted to know

I- "How long are you going to stay "?

She asked him

J – Why did you decide to come here"?

He asked her

K- " Give me you books".

The teacher told us

L- "Don't be late".

Mother reminded me

M- " This time, I will be there on time".

He promised

Homework

1-write the statements in reported speech.

A-“I have a big tower in Dubai “

He said

B-“I am working in Cairo this week “

She told me

C-“We are going to go back home tomorrow.”

They told me

d- The teacher said “Man is mortal”.

.....

E-“I walk daily in the evening “.

He told me that

F-“will you go “?

He asked me

G-“Sami, what are you doing? “

Father asked Sami,

H-“Have you done your homework”?

He asked me

I-“please, don’t keep me waiting so long”.

He requested me

K-“go out “.

He ordered me

L-“Don’t stay here “.

The teacher ordered the pupil

M-“Let us go out for a walk “

They proposed that

Model Answers

A-he had a big tower in Dubai.

B-She was working in Cairo that week.

C-They were going to go back home the next day.

D- The teacher said that man is mortal

E-He walks daily in the evening.

F-Whether / if I would go.

g-What he was doing.

H-If I had done my homework.

I-Where I had lived.

J-Not to keep him waiting so long.

k-To go out.

L-Not to stay there.

M-They should go out for a walk.

So and neither/ Nor

كذلك..لا...ولا

1- تتبع so جملة خبرية مثبتة ، إما neither/nor فتتبعان جملة خبرية منفية
مثال:

a- I am hungry.

- So am I.

b- I am not hungry

-Neither am I.

-Nor am I.

2- الكلمة التي تلي أيّاً من هذه الكلمات تكون فعلاً تماثل الفعل المستخدم في الجملة خبرية الأولى ويمكن أن تكون أحد تصاريف have, do, be أو أحد الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة مثل can .

a- I am thirsty.

- So am I.

b- I can't do it.

3- تتبع do , does جملة خبرية مثبتة في زمن المضارع البسيط في حين تتبع did جملة خبرية مثبتة في زمن الماضي البسيط .

a- She likes TV.

- So does he.

b- He watched the news.

- So did he.

لاحظ هنا يأتي الفاعل بعد الفعل .

تستخدم هذه الصيغ للموافقة على ما يقوله المتحدث .

a- I often go out on Saturday.

- I often go out on Saturday too.

-So do I أو

b- He didn't arrive on time.

- We didn't arrive on time either.

- Neither did we أو

يمكن استخدام so بعد هذه الأفعال لبيان مشاعر إيجابية

Hope – think – believe – expect – suppose – guess – be afraid

a- Is this answer right?

- I hope so

- I think so أو

4- هناك صيغتان للنفي :

* فعل مثبت + not

*فعل منفي + so

a- perhaps the bus isn't coming.

- I guess not.

- I am afraid not أو

b- Are you going to be rich?

- I don't imagine so.

A – Use so ... or neither / Nor

1- A: I am traveling to New York.

B:

2-A: I don't like long journeys much.

B: Neither.....

B: Nor.....

3-Sami does judo.

So Khalid.

4-Fuad can't play tennis.

Neither.....Hisham

Nor Fared.

5- Does the bank open on Saturday?

I.....

6-I think it's going to snow.

I.....I haven't got a coat

7- They liked the film much.

So we.

8- I didn't get up before 8 O'clock.

- Sheeither

- Neither.....he.

Homework

Use so Or neither / nor

1-A: I am studying English

B: so I

2-She loves chocolate.

A: so I

B: so he

3-I bought a new car

A: so He.

B: so I.

4-I don't like chatting.

A: Neither I

B: Nor she

5-Is this the suitable house?

A:

B:

6- Are you going to be an engineer?

A:

7- Is the new teacher coming tomorrow?

A:

B:.....

Model answers

1-B: am

2- A: do

B: does

3- A: did

B: did

4- A: do

B: does

5- A: I hope so

B: I think so

6- I don't imagine so.

7- A: I believe not.

B: I don't believe so.

Verb +to +infinitive

الفعل + to + المصدر

أولاً : الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها: to + المصدر

Agree- aim – appear /disappear – arrange – ask – attempt – can't afford – can't wait – choose – decide – expect – fail – happen – hesitate – hope – learn – manage – offer – plan – prepare – pretend – promise – refuse – seem – tend – threaten – train – want – wish .

أمثلة

a- I agreed to go/with the others.

b-We aim to get home by 9:00.

c- Has Ali promised not to spend any more money?

ثانياً: (Verb+..... Ing form) :

وهي الكلمات التي يأتي بعدها Ing form

Admit – avoid – can't face – can't help – can't stand – fancy -

Carry on – consider – delay – deny – detest – dislike – enjoy – mention – mind – miss – postpone – practice – put off – quit – regret – risk – suggest – finish – give up – imagine – involve – keep – keep on –quit

أمثلة

a- Sami avoided seeing Rami for months.

- b- Have you finished writing that letter?
 c- I enjoy studying this lesson.
 d- I enjoy not getting up early at the week end.

ثالثاً : هناك بعض الأفعال التي قد يأتي بعدها حروف تغير في المعنى:

المصدر + to....ing form

وهي :

Continue – being – start – intend – propose – bother

a- It began raining at 10:30.

It began to rain at 10:30 أو

b- I intend visiting my mother this weekend.

I intend to visit my mother this weekend . أو

c- Only 30 people bothered coming to the garden party.

Only 30 people bothered to come to the garden party . أو

ملاحظة هامة جداً:

لا تضع شكلين معا Don't put two forms together

a- People were starting to leave when the sun suddenly came out.

وهذه الأفعال قد تأخذ المصدر + to

أوing form

Like – love – hate – prefer

مثال:

A-Hani loves driving fast.

Hani loves to drive fast. أو

B-I prefer drinking tea.

I prefer to drink tea . أو

- a- He likes driving classic racing cars. (He enjoys this)
 b- He likes to check oil and tyres before he drives anywhere.
 c- He thinks this is the right thing.

أما إذا أضفنا كلمة Would للكلمات السابقة يجب استخدام المصدر + to بدون ing

Hate- love- like – prefer

تصبح: would hate – would love – would like – would prefer

مثال:

- a-I am really thirsty. I would love to drink orange juice.
 b- I always prefer driving to going by bus.
 c- I would prefer to drive there tonight.
 d-The bus might be late.

ملاحظة (1):

1- هناك بعض الأفعال التي قد يأتي بعدها ing أو مع مفعول به + المصدر + to دون تغيير في المعنى

مثال:

- a- Fouad advised doing some exercise.
 Fouad advised me to do some exercise . أو
 b- I don't allow smoking in my house.
 I don't allow people to smoke in my house.

2- تتخذ بعض الأفعال المفعول به + المصدر + to مثل :

Remind , persuade , ask , cause , enable , force , get , instruct , invite , let , make ,
 order , permit , teach , tell , warn .

مثال:

- a- The officer ordered his men to start.
 b- I told the children not to play with matches.

ملاحظة (2):

يستخدم مصدر الفعل بدون to بعد فعلي make , let

مثال:

a- We let students go home at 4:30.

b- The boss made us work late.

ملاحظة (3)

قد يأتي مع بعض الأفعال مفعول به وقد لا يأتي ولكن مع المصدر + to

a- She asked to meet the president.

-She asked me / us to meet the president.

ملاحظة (4) :

بعد الفعل help يمكن استخدام المصدر + To

كما يمكن استخدام المصدر بدون To

مثال:

a- I helped (them) to make dinner.

I helped (them) make dinner.

ويمكن أن تأتي الأفعال : Prefer – love – like – hate

بأي من الصيغ الآتية :

a- I hate going.

b- I hate you going.

c- I hate to go.

d- I hate you to go.

هناك فرق في المعنى بين هاتين الجملتين مع الفعل Like .

a- He likes us visiting him.

b- He likes to call him first. (He thinks this is the right thing to do)

ملاحظة (5):

لا نستخدم مصدر بعد الفعل Suggest

مثال:

a- I suggest going to the park.

b- I suggest that we go to the park.

ملاحظة (6):

هذه الأفعال قد تأخذ مفعول به + to + المصدر أو ing (بدون مفعول به)

وهي:

Advise – allow – encourage – permit – recommend.

a-We don't allow people to smoke.

b-We don't allow smoking.

تأتي بعض الأفعال مع أداة جر + فعل مضاف له ing

هي:

Apologize for – approve of – disapprove of – believe in – decide against – dream of – feel like – insist on – object to – rely on – think of (think about) – succeed in

مثال:

a-I apologized for arriving late.

b-I don't approve of smoking.

c-We can't rely on winning.

d-I decided against buying the car.

يجدر ملاحظة الفرق في المعنى بين :

a- Think about.

b- Think of.

مثال:

a-I am thinking about the problem.

هنا أفكار تجرى في الفعل .

b-I am thinking of going to Spain. But I am not sure yet .

هنا حدث مستقبلي .

وهناك أفعال قد تأخذ صيغة الفعل + مفعول به + أداة جر + فعل مضاف إليه ing

a-I thanked her for coming .

b-I blame Salwa for causing the crash.

وهذه قائمة بهذه الأفعال :

Accuse of – blame for – congratulate on – discourage from – forgive ...for – prevent from – stop ...from – punish for – suspect of – thank for – warn ...against.

Exercise

1-Choose the correct option:

- a- Salwa hopes to become / becoming a doctor in the future.
- b- A lot of student fail organizing / to organize their time before the final exams.
- c- Will you give up to smoke / smoking cigarettes?
- d- Would you mind opening / to open the window please.
- e- I am looking forward to see / to seeing you.
- f- We were starting taking / to take some exercises.
- g- Remember to do / doing your homework after school.

Homework

Choose the correct options:

- 1-I remembered climbing / to climb Mount Everest.
- 2-They warned me against to spend / spending a lot of money on the new project.
- 3-I don't allow to smoke / smoking at my house.
- 4-I don't allow the pupils to talk / talking when explaining.
- 5-I would like to write / writing a letter today.
- 6-I helped my mother to do / doing the shopping.

7-He would hate listening / to listen bad news about his family.

2-Correct the following:

a – While I was walking down the street I stopped buying / bread at the bakery.

b – I stopped to watch TV because we have a test tomorrow.

c – We enjoyed to learn English in USA.

d – They made me to work all day and night.

e – I don't allow people taking in the hall.

f – She was let to inter the exam.

g – I thanked him for to invite me to the party.

h – Ali insists on to buy that new house.

i – My parents asked not me to wear the heavy jacket.

j – I don't approve of to smoke cigarettes.

k – Sami advised me studying hard.

Model answers

1-climbing

2-spending

3-smoking

4-to talk

5-to write

6-to do / doing

7-to listen

Model answers 2

a-To buy

b- Watching

c- Learning

d- Work

e- To talk

f- To enter

g- Inviting

h- Buying

i-me not

j- Smoking

k- To study

الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة (1) Modal auxiliary verb (1)

1- تستخدم can للتعبير عن القدرة وعن الاحتمالية في الحاضر والمستقبل وتنفي في كلمة واحدة can't

a- He can swim very well.

b- She can't swim.

2- تستخدم could للتعبير عن القدرة وعن معنى الاحتمال في الماضي :

a- She could swim when he was five.

b- It was warm, so we could go swimming.

3- تستخدم could مع حدث ما في الماضي مصحوبة بأحد الأفعال :

a- I could hear his call for help.

4- تستخدم be able to للتعبير عن القدرة ومعنى الاحتمال في زمن المضارع والماضي وتعتبر أكثر رسمية من can.

a- He is able to swim ten kilometers.

5- تستخدم be able to عوضاً عن can مع معظم الأفعال في الماضي .

a- We had some free time, so we were able to look round town.

6- تستخدم couldn't have / can't have للتعبير عن استحالة وقوع الحدث في الماضي .

a- He couldn't / can't have been in Tokyo yesterday. I saw him in London.

7- تستخدم could have للتعبير عن ضياع فرصة امكانية عمل شيء ما في الماضي .

a- You could have visited Khalid in hospital.

b- Why didn't you?

Modal auxiliary verb (2) الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة (2)

1- تستخدم هذه الأفعال المساعدة (لصيغة الطلب) Can/ could / would , may بالإضافة لضمير المخاطب for requesting

مثال:

- a- can you help me for a moment. (Informal)
- b- Could you give me your phone number, people? (Polite formal)
- c- Would guests kindly leave their rooms by midday? (More formal)
- d- May I have your attention, please? (More formal)

2- تستخدم may / can لمنح الإذن

- a – Could I borrow some money, Sami?
- b – Yes, of course you can.

- a- Could I talk to the director, please?
- b- Yes, you may see him at 10 A.m. tomorrow.

و عند الرفض لا نستخدم نفي may / can

3- تستخدم may / can لعرض شيء على الآخرين

- a- Can I help you?
- b- How may we help you?

Model auxiliary verb (3) الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة (3)

Should , ought to , had better , Should have , ought to have

هناك تشابه كبير في استخدام هاتين الصيغتين

إلا أن ought to أكثر قوة من Should and ought to

ورسمية لتقديم النصيحة في مواقف معينة .

مثال:

- a- That coat looks terrible. You should try this one.
- b- You look very ill. I think you ought to see the doctor.
- c- You shouldn't wear those shoes.
- d- You oughtn't to work today.

2- تستخدم ought to / should للتعبير عن الشيء الخطأ وكذلك الشيء الضروري .

- a- Excuse me. The bill shouldn't be fifty dollars. It ought to be forty five dollars.

3- يشبه استخدام had better استخدام ought to / should .

- a- You look very ill. I think you had better see a doctor.

4- لا تفرط في استخدام had better لأنها قد تفيد التهديد .

- a- You had better work a lot harder, or you are going to lose your job.

5- تستخدم عند قيام شخص ما بعمل شيء ما خطأ .

Should / should not

Ought to / ought not to

a- Fuad crashed the car .He shouldn't have driven so fast

يجب / يضطر إلى Must / have to**الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة (4) Modal auxiliary verb (4)**

1- نستخدم have to / must للقول بأن شيء ما ضروري الآن وفي أسرع وقت .

A- It is late. You must stop work and go to bed now.

a: Must you drive fast?

b: yes, or we shall miss the plane.

2- غالباً ما نستخدم have got to بدلاً من have to أثناء المحادثة وذلك للدلالة على أن شيئاً ما ضروري الآن أو في القريب العاجل .

مثال:

A- I have got to go or Dad will be angry.

a: Have we got to do all this?

b: yes, you have. It is part of the job.

3- نستخدم must عند التعبير عن حاجة داخلية ملحة ونستخدم have to عندما يعبر المتحدث عن حاجة خارجية عن نطاقه .

a- We must run for the bus.

b- I have to do some Maths for Ali.

Need to / have to

1- نستخدم have to / need to للقول بأن شيء ما ضروري .

a- Come on. We need to hurry.

2- نستخدم not have to / not need to / need not عند انتقاء ضرورة القيام بعمل ما .

a- You need not go to the cinema. We can get the video.

b- We don't need to buy the video. We can rent it.

c- We don't have to rent it. We can borrow it from Hisham .

3- نستخدم + did not need to + المصدر أو + did not + have to + المصدر عند التعبير عن أن القيام بعمل ما لم يكن ضرورياً.

a- She is very clever. She didn't need to revise for the test.

b- Poor Ali need not have worked so hard for the test. It was cancelled.

4- وقد يعني استخدام Didn't need to أو didn't have to أن القيام بعمل ما لم يكن ضرورياً ولهذا فهو لم يحصل .

a- Ali didn't need to arrive until 8 o'clock, but he was there at 7. He likes being early.

May , might , could , may be , can't be , must be , may have

Must have, must have, and can't have.

الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة (5) Modal auxiliary verb (5)

1- نستخدم may / might للقول بأن شيء ما ممكن في المستقبل .

1- The score is 3-3, so either side may / might win.

2- نستخدم could للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث شيء ما ولكن حدوثه أمر مستبعد .

2- The score is 3-1 against Al – Ahli team. They could win, but I don't think so.

3- يعني استخدام may not / might not وجود احتمال بنفي شيء ما .

3- I am very busy, So I may not / might not have time to go to the match.

4- يعني استخدام can't / couldn't استحالة حدوث شيء سلبي .

4- Royal team can't / couldn't win against Manchester. They are too good.

5- نستخدم maybe / might be عندما يكون الأمر غير مؤكد في الوقت الراهن .

5- Hassan is not in his office. He may be / might be in Rom 402 upstairs.

6- نستخدم must be وهي عكس can't be وتستخدمان عندما يكون الأمر مؤكد في الوقت الراهن .

6- Look at that car. It must be doing 250 Kph. The driver must be crazy.

7- نستخدم might have / could have + التصريف الثالث عندما يكون شيء ما مؤكد أو غير مؤكد في الماضي .

Ali may have left his bag outside. He can't find it.

Exercise

1- Use can or can't

a- Please speak up. I Hear you very well.

b- I have just finished, so I go home.

2- Use could / couldn't

a- I can speak French well now , but I speak it at all five years ago .

b- fifty years ago, you Buy a house for twenty thousand dollars, but you certainlydo that now.

3- Use could or be able to

a- The door was open, so wego straight in.

b- I woke up suddenly. I Smell something burning downstairs.

4- Use can't have / could have

a- Rashidbought a car. He has not got any money.

b- Youfinished already. Nobody can work as fast as that.

5- Complete the requests with suitable modal verb:

a-you pass me the dictionary, please?

b-you tell me your name, please?

c-all passengers kindly fasten their seat – belts.

6- Use should/ should not/ ought/ ought not/ had better/

Had better not

a- What timewe go?

b- We to leave here at 3:30.

c- Do you think wego by plane?

No,to do that . We will have too much to carry.

d- You.....play with those matches. They are dangerous.

e- You are unfit. Youtake some exercises.

7-: Use must / have to / must

a – Yougo to bed now children.

b- Youfinish your work by 5 Hisham.

So Hisham finish by 5.

c- All agentsComplete a registration form.

d – Aishago out. She is ill.

8- Use need not / must not

a- Wehurry. We have got lots of time.

b- Weswim here. It is dangerous.

9- Use didn't need to / need not have

a- I gone to the meeting. Nobody else was there.

b- Yesterday was a holiday, so we.....go to work.

c – At my school wewear a uniform.

People just wore their ordinary clothes.

d- Sallybuys a coat. Her brother gave her a very nice one.

10- Use may/ maybe/ must be/must have / can't have

A- a: Do you know what Ali is doing?

b: I am not sure. Herides his bike.

B – Son: Have you seen my wallet in the dining room, mum?

Mother: No, youput it there.

I have just tidied the dining room and I didn't see it.

Conditional forms الصيغ الشرطية

a- Type zero

b- Type one

Type zero conditionals

1- يستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية للتعبير عن الأحداث التي تقع بشكل دائم , فإذا حدث أمر ما , يحدث أمر آخر .

- وهذا يشبه الصيغة التي تستخدم When + المضارع البسيط في الشطر الأول من الجملة والمضارع البسيط في الشطر الثاني من الجملة .

كما يمكن استخدام if بدلاً من When أو العكس .

a- If the wind is strong, the waves are dangerous.

b- If you shout at her, she always cries.

c- When the wing is strong, the waves are dangerous.

d- When you shout, she always cries.

كما يمكن استخدام if الشرطية لإعطاء التعليمات .

مثال:

a- If Ali phones, please take a message.

b- If your son still feels ill tomorrow, call me again.

Type one conditionals النوع الأول من الجمل الشرطية

1- تستخدم جمل if الشرطية للتعبير عن احتمال حدوث فعل أو شرط مستقبلي .
ويتعلق جزء الجملة بالمستقبل رغم أن الجزء الشرطي الذي يحوي أداة الشرط if يكون في المضارع وليس في المستقبل .

1- If it is sunny tomorrow, we will go to the beach.

2- If we hurry, we will catch the bus.

كلمة if not = unless

a- I'll fail the test unless I study hard.

b- He will miss the bus unless he gets up early.

Type two conditionals

النوع الثاني من الجمل الشرطية

1- يعبر هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية عن شروط مستقبلية غير مرجحة وشروط حاضرة غير صحيحة .

1- If he won the prize, he would buy some new clothes.

2- If he had some money, he would stay at the hotel.

2- يستخدم الماضي البسيط في الجزء الشرطي من الجملة ويستخدم عادة could / might + would + الفعل في الجزء الآخر .

3- إن استخدام الكلمات could, might , would بدون الجزء الشرطي الذي يضم if ليعني أن الجمل الخبرية تفيد أن وقوع الحدث أمر غير متوقع أو أنه مستحيل .

4- يستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية لتقديم النصائح .

مثال:

If I were you, I would stop smoking.

5- نستخدم would , could + wish وكذلك صيغة if only للتعبير عن تمنى حدوث تغيير مستقبلي ولكنه غير متوقع الحدوث .

مثال:

a- I wish I could take a holiday, but I am very busy.

b- If only he could answer the phone, but it just keeps ringing.

6- نستخدم فعل ماضي + wish وكذلك ماضي + If only للتعبير عن التمني أن يكون الحاضر مختلفاً مع العلم مسبقاً باستحالة ذلك .

مثال:

a- I wish things didn't cost so much.

b- If only that man did his work correctly we wouldn't have to do it all over again.

النوع الثالث من الجمل الشرطية (3) Type conditional (3)

1- يستخدم هذا النوع للتعبير عن أمر ما في الماضي لم يكن حقيقياً

مثال:

- a- If I had shot the rabbit, we would have eaten meat.
- b- If he had not forgotten the present, she would not have been angry.

2- نستخدم ماضي تام + wish أو ماضي تام + if only لتوضح التمني لو أن تغييراً حدث في الماضي مع العلم بأن ذلك لم يحدث .

مثال:

- a- I wish I had not wasted so much time yesterday.
- b- If only we had not spent our money, we could have gone out last night.

Conditional Forms

Exercise

Complete:

- a- If you cool water to OC.....
- b- If you press this switch
- c- If the money, I shall put it in the bank .
(Will arrive / arrives)
- d- Salwaus if she hears any news. (Tells / will tell)
- e- You..... what it tastes like if you don't try it? (Won't know / know)
- f- If Ali had time, hebe here. (Will / would)

g- If Adnan, we would be surprised. (Comes/came)

h- If I faster, I would have arrived in time. (Have driven / had driven)

i- We goto the show if Sami had not recommended it.

Homework

1-If you This by tomorrow, I shall be (did – do – does) satisfied (choose)

2-If you paid your house rent, we (Complete)

3-We would be at the bus station in time if you(Complete)

4-When the sun rises, temperatures..... (goes up – go up) (Choose)

5-If I Hard, I wouldn't (have studied – hadn't studied – had studied) have failed the exam.

6-If you still till tomorrow, call me at once. (felt- feel- feels) (Choose)

7- We would have gone to the party, if Leila Recommend it. (Correct)

Model answers

1-Do

2- Would be grateful to you.

3- Got up early.

4- Go up.

5- Had studied.

6- Feel.

7- Had recommend

Countable and Uncountable nouns**الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة**

1- يمكن عد الأشياء مثل Two books , one book

هذا الاسم له صيغة مفرد وصيغة جمع ويأتي مع الفعل في حالتي الإفراد والجمع .

1- These books are expensive.

2- This olive oil is very good.

2- لا يمكن عد بعض الأشياء مثل olive oil فجميع السوائل غير قابلة للعد وكذلك بعض الأشياء الأخرى , مثل :

Water – milk – coffee – tea – juice etc.

Sugar – rice – salt – bread – furniture – news

3- تستخدم الأسماء المعدودة مع كلمات مثل : many – a few

وكذلك غير المعدودة مثل some

1- I'd like some oranges.

2- I'd like some orange juice.

4- يمكن استخدام الأسماء التي لا تعد مع كلمات مثل little , much

1- There is much sugar in jar.

2- Could I borrow a little milk?

5- يمكن أن تعد كميات من الأسماء غير المعدودة وذلك باستخدام تعبيرات مثل :

Liter, sack, bag, kilo, bar, packet, can, loaf

1- Three cans of Pepsi.

2- Two loaves of bread.

3- Three kilos of sugar.

6- بعض الأسماء قد تكون معدودة وغير معدودة .

1- Football is a great sport.

2- I like sport.

- A – Do you want a large glass?
B – Windows are made of glass.
C – He has a small business. (Small company)
D – They want to do business. (Work)

Exercise

Fill in the spaces provided to complete this dialogue:

Customer: I'd like some sugar, please.

Grocer: Howdo you want?

Customer: Notjust.....

Grocer: Anything else?

Customer: Some oranges, please.

Grocer: Howdo you want?

Customer: Notjust

Homework

Use much – many – a little – a few to fill in some – any

The gaps below:

A: Howrice have we got?

B: Only.....

A: We should buyonions.

B: Notjust

A: Is there Music on the tape ?

B: yes, there isnot

A: my father gave me Good advice.

B: How Potatoes do we have?

المحددات Articles one

a – an – the - some

نستخدم a قبل الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن .

ونستخدم an قبل الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف من حروف العلة (متحرك)

1- A pen _ a packet _ a book.

2- An old man _ an apple _ an oliveetc.

2- عند مقارنة هاتين الكلمتين التي تبدأ بالحرف U نجد أننا نستخدم A عندما ينطق الحرف U وكأنه You ونستخدم an قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بالحرف H بحيث نستخدم A قبل الحرف المنطوق .

مثال :

Umbrella >> an umbrella

University >> a university

House >> a house

Hour >> an hour

Honest >> an honest person.

وذلك عندما يكون حرف H ساكن

3- نستخدم a , an عندما نذكر الشيء لأول مرة .

4- نستخدم some في حالة جمع الأسماء ومع الأسماء الغير معدودة .

مثال :

1- She threw some pieces of bread.

2- She threw some bread.

استخدامات (The)

تعرف the بأنها أداة محددة . لأنها تشير إلى بعض الأماكن أو الأشخاص أو الأشياء الخاصة .

- This is the man who stole my wallet.

2- تستخدم the قبل أسماء الجمع والاسماء غير المعدودة .

- A day is faithful animal.

- The book I bought yesterday has been lost.

3- إذا كان الاسم مفرد وشائع على أوسع نطاق وبمعناه الواسع لا تستخدم أي من أدوات التحديد .

1 –Man is mortal.

4- نستخدم the للإشارة إلى شخص أو شيء معروف أو تم الإشارة إليه مسبقاً .

- The man in the car was sentenced to death.

5- نستخدم the للإشارة إلى الأشياء المعروفة لدينا في الطبيعة ولا يوجد غيرها .

The sun – the moon – the earth

6- نستخدم the قبل أسماء الأنهار والبحار والمحيطات والخلجان والجبال والبلدان والأقاليم والسفن والقطارات .

The Indus – the Himalayas _ the Indian Ocean _ the red sea _ the Nile _ the Arabian Gulf

7- نستخدم the قبل الاسم المفرد والذي يشير إلى فئة معينة

The cow is a gentle animal.

8- نستخدم the مع الكتب المقدسة والجرائد والصحف والمجلات المعروفة .

The Bible – the Qur'an – the New York times – the News week.

9- نستخدم the قبل الصفة في درجة المفاضلة .

This is the best picture I have ever seen.

10 – نستخدم the قبل الصفة المستخدمة كاسم .

The rich should help the poor.

11- نستخدم the قبل الاسم الشائع المستخدم كاسم معنوي .

- He felt the devil within him.

- The evil in him made him his captive.

12 – نستخدم the قبل أسماء الأمم والقوميات والتجمعات .

The Hindus – the Muslims _ the English _ The French

13- نستخدم the قبل الاسم الخاص مستخدماً كاسم شائع .

- He was the emperor of his time.

14- نستخدم the قبل الاسم الخاص عندما نستخدمه كصفة .

- The late Mr. Nehru.

- The beautiful heir current.

15- نستخدم the قبل الاتجاهات مسبقة بحرف جر .

The sun rises in the east.

متى تحذف أداة التحديد the

1- تحذف أداة التحديد the قبل الأسماء الخاصة والمادية والمعنوية .

Delhi – Doha- Sunday – Gold

2- تحذف قبل الاسم الشائع والمعروف لدينا على أوسع نطاق

- Man is mortal.

3- قبل أسماء العناوين Emperor Asoka –

4- قبل أسماء العلوم . Physics – Geography- medicine- Botany –

5- تحذف the مع العبارات التي تحتوي على حرف جر متبوع بمفعول به

By land – by sea – at home – at noon.

6- تحذف the عند وجود صنفين أو أكثر تشير إلى نفس الاسم وهنا نستخدم the قبل الصفة الأولى فقط .

The secretary and treasurer is dead .

7- تحذف the قبل كلمة home عندما تكون مستخدمة كلمة home بدون أي وصف .

- He went home.

Exercise**Insert the articles into the sentences**

- 1- A man is mortal.
- 2- The second and the third chapters have been finished.
- 3- The cow is a useful animal.
- 4- Lion is king of forest.
- 5- The children are inquisitive by nature.
- 6- The wheat does not grow in Arabian Gulf.
- 7- Rich must help poor.
- 8- French helped English in Second World War.

Homework**Write or leave out the suitable article.**

- 1-I have got ____ headache.
- 2- The Gold is heavier metal than iron.
- 3- The second and the third chapter have been finished.
- 4- ____ sun rises in ____ east and sets in ____ west.
- 5- ____ lion is ____ king of forest.
- 6- I saw ____ lion in ____ jungle.
- 7- The wheat doesn't grow in ____ Arabia Gulf.
- 8- We never saw ____ so tall man.
- 9- He is ____ European.
- 10- We should speak ____ truth.
- 11- There are ____ hundred trees in my garden.

Model answers

- 1- A headache
- 2- Gold
- 3- Third
- 4- The sun / the east / the west
- 5- The lion / the king
- 6- A lion / the jungle
- 7- Wheat / the Arabia Gulf
- 8- A so

بعض وأي Some or any

نستخدم some مع الجمل المثبتة وكذلك مع الأسماء غير المعدودة ومع الأسماء في حالة الجمع .

- There are some green olives.
- There is some tomato juice.

2- نستخدم any في الجمل المنفية في حالة الجمع وكذلك مع الأسماء غير المعدودة.

- There are not black olives.
- There is not any orange juice.

3- نستخدم any مع الأسماء في حالة الجمع مع الأسماء غير المعدودة في الجمل الاستفهامية التي يجاب عنها بنعم أو لا .

Have we got any green olives?

Have we got any orange juice?

4- نستخدم some في السؤال عندما نعتقد بأن الرد بالاجاب .

- Are you going to buy some/things in town today?

5- نستخدم some لجعل الطلبات والعروض تعطي انطباعاً ايجابياً .

- Could I have some money, please?

- Would you like some money?

6- نستخدم any للحديث عن أشياء ممكنة ولكنها غير أكيدة .

If there are any calls, please tell me.

Exercise

- 1- There is notwater in the pool.
- 2- There are Interesting places to visit.
- 3- Come and sit down. Now, havecoffee.
- 4- There are not Cars to hire.
- 5- I needhelp with this work.
- 6- I can give you Time tonight.
- 7- Could you lend memoney, please?

A lot of , many , much , a few , a little

نستخدم many , a few , a lot of مع الأسماء المعدودة ونستخدم many , a lot of عند الحديث عن عدد كبير من الأشياء .

نستخدم a little , much , a lot of مع الأسماء غير المعدودة .

ونستخدم a lot of , much مع الكميات .

نستخدم a lot of مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة ونستخدم في الجمل المثبتة أكثر مما نستخدم في الجمل الاستفهامية والجمل المنفية .

1- She has got a lot of cassettes.

2- She has got a lot of pop music.

ويمكن استخدام lots of غير الرسمية عوضاً عن a lot of

A: Are there many songs on

B: yes, there are a lot / lots.

نستخدم many / much عادة في الجمل الاستفهامية وفي الجمل المنفية وأحياناً في الجمل الرسمية المثبتة ويمكن استخدام many / much بمفردهما عند الإجابة عن الأسئلة .

A: Is there much music on the tape?

B: No, not much. Or yes, a lot.

A: Are there many songs on the tape?

B: No, there are not many. Or yes, lots.

نستخدم a little , a few عادة في الجمل الخبرية المثبتة وكذلك في الطلبات والعروض .

- There are a few people in the room.

- There are a little food on the table.

- Could I borrow a few stamps?

- Would you like a little money?

6- نستخدم a few لأعداد قليلة من الأشياء أما few فتعبر عن عدد صغير من الأشياء ولكن سلباً ويكون الاسم في حالة الجمع .

- I am going to see a few friends this evening.

- Few people live to 100 years. (Negative)

وينطبق الشيء نفسه على . little / a little

- We have got a little time. (Positive)

- Hurry, there is very little time. (Negative)

Exercise

Use a few , few , a little , little

1- You had better go to the corner shop. We have only goteggs andmilk.

2- We had better hurry. There is very Time.

3- There is only Orange juice and there are only.....tomatoes.

4- The soap is not ready yet. I think it needs cream andmore chopped vegetables.

5- A: I put onweight while I was on holiday.

B: How much

A: Onlykilos.

Homework

Write some or any to complete the following:

1-We haven't got ____ chairs in the class.

2- He needs _____ tomato juice.

3- Are you going to buy _____ things today?

4- Would you like ____ cheese?

5- I need ____ help with this sum.

6- There isn't ____ music on the tape.

Model answers

1-Any

2- Some

3- Some

4- Some

5- Some

6- Any

Reflexive pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة

يستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون الفاعل هو المفعول به المباشر في الوقت نفسه ويتضح ذلك من خلال مقارنة الجمل التالية :

- 1- You will hurt yourself.
- 2- He will hurt himself.
- 3- She has cut herself.

2- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون فاعل الفعل هو نفسه المفعول به غير المباشر ويتضح ذلك من خلال الجمل :

- She talked to me.
- She talked to herself.
- He works for us.
- He works for himself.

3- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس كمفعول به غير مباشر مع مفعول به مباشر .

- She bought me a book.
- She bought herself a book.
- We taught them Arabic.
- We taught ourselves Arabic.

4- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس للتأكيد على الفاعل , ويأتي هذا النوع من الضمائر المنعكسة بعد المفعول به مباشرة .

A: let me buy the ticket for you.

B: No, thanks, I'll buy it myself. (I want to do it – not you)

5- نستخدم +by ضمير منعكس لتأكيد أن الفاعل هو الذي يقوم بالفعل منفرداً .

- 1- Ali is five now. He can put on his clothes himself by himself.
- 2- Khalid answered all the questions by himself.

Exercise**Use the correct reflexive pronoun.**

- 1- Tell the children to dryor they will catch cold.
- 2- Be careful with the pan. It is hot. Don't burn.....
- 3- Salwa bought some books, and she taughthow to cook.
- 4- A: Did father's assistant send the letters?
B: No, he sent them
- 5- A: Are the boys going to clean our car?
B: No, I am going to clean it

Homework**Write the correct reflexive pronouns.**

- 1-Traffic lights turn _____ off automatically.
- 2- Salwa tried on the new dress and then she looked at _____ in the mirror.
- 3- They went to the supermarket and bought _____ some sweets.
- 4-He bought a book and taught _____ how to speak and write English.
- 5- Don't play with the sharp knives, or you will cut _____.
- 6- I was tired, so I gave _____ two days off work.

Model answers

- 1-Themselves
- 2- Herself
- 3- Themselves
- 4- Himself
- 5- Yourself
- 6- Myself

المفعول به المباشر وغير المباشر Direct and indirect objects

بعض الأفعال لا تتعدى إلى مفعول به مباشرة intransitive verbs

مثال :

1- Susan laughed.

2- We talked.

2- بعض الأفعال يمكن أن تتعدى إلى مفعول به مباشرة أو لا تتعدى .

1- Ali studies.

2- Ali studies English.

3- بعض الأفعال تتعدى إلى مفعول به مباشر وآخر غير مباشر , وهنا نقدم على المفعول به غير المباشر أداة الجر to .

A: He bought a present to his mother.

B: He bought his mother a present.

ملاحظة : غالباً ما نستخدم الصيغة الأولى لتنفيذ التأكيد ولكن في العادة نستخدم الصيغة الثانية .

Exercise

Leave out the propositions (To / for)

1- I am writing a letter to my father.

.....

2- Huda sent a book to her sister.

.....

3- Did you really buy a car for me?

.....

Homework**Rewrite the following leaving out (to / for) :**

1-I sent a postcard to my mother.

.....

2- Did you buy a car for Ahmed?

.....

3- I gave some flowers for Salwa.

.....

Model answers

1-I sent my mother a postcard.

2- Did you buy Ahmed a car?

3- I gave Salwa some flowers.

Relative clause one (1) الجمل الموصولة (1)

كلمة (clause) تعني عبارة تتكون من مجموعة من الكلمات تحوي فاعلاً وفعلاً ويمكن , أن تكون جملة كاملة بسيطة . أو جزء من جملة أكبر , أما العبارة الموصولة , فقد تكون فقط جزءاً من جملة تضيف معنى للجزء الرئيسي في الجملة .

تعد العبارات الموصولة بالكلمات *who , which , that* وهي تشير إلى اسم مسبق ذكره وتأتي عوضاً عنه وتضيف هذه الكلمات فكرة جديدة عن الاسم .

1- He is the person who

2- That is the car which

وهي تقدم فكرة جديدة عن الشخص أو السيارة .

1-Who caused the accident?

2-Which he was driving.

وتوضح الفكرة أدناه أي حافلة وأي أصدقاء يعينهم المتحدث وتشكل الفكرة (1) الجزء الرئيسي في الجملة تدعمها الفكرة (2) وتكمل معنى الجملة والتالي فيها العبارة الموصولة.

1- The bus which has just left is going to London.

نستخدم *that / who* للأشخاص (للناس) , ونستخدم *that/ which* للأشياء والحيوانات.

نستخدم العبارات الموصولية المعرفة (defining clause) في الجمل الخبرية العامة.

- People who do dangerous jobs are usually paid well.

7- نستخدم العبارات الموصولية المعرفة للتعريف والتحديد .

- Gold is heavy metal which is very valuable.

8 – نستخدم *which/who* عادة في الأسلوب الكتابي الرسمي مثل الرسائل التجارية ورسائل الأعمال والتقارير

Exercise

Write one sentence using the defining clause.

1- There is a girl. She won the prize. She wrote the best essay.

.....

2- A pilot escaped without injury. He crashed his plane.

.....

3- A bus broke down. It takes people to the airport.

.....

4- I bought a book yesterday. It was lost at the bus.

.....

5- A file is on the top shelf. It has all the information.

.....

Relative clause two (2) الجمل الموصولة (2)

يمكن أن تكون الكلمات who , which , that في موقع الفاعل من العبارة الموصولية . كما يمكن أن تكون في موقع المفعول به . وعندما تأتي في موقع المفعول به يمكن أن تغفل ذكرها .

1- The man who wants us is coming now. (Subject)

2- The man who we want is now. (Object)

The man we want is coming now.

3- Did you see the book which I bought? (Object)

Did you see the book I bought?

2- يمكن أن يكون الفعل في العبارة الموصولية في أحد الأزمنة المستمرة عندها يكون بالإمكان إغفال ذكر الكلمات Who , which, that والاكتفاء بذكر الفعل مضافاً له ing فقط .

1- His case is the one which is coming now.

2- His case is the one coming now.

3- I was angry with the people who were shouting last night.

4- I was angry with people shouting last night.

3- يمكن أن يكون الفعل المنتهى بـ ed جزءاً من الفعل في حالة المبني للمجهول .

عندها يمكن إغفال who , which , that والاكتفاء بذكر ed التصريف الثالث من الفعل.

1- His case is the one that is marked with a red cross.

- His case is the one marked with a red cross.

4- وتستخدم نفس الطريقة مع الأزمنة المستمرة في حالة المبني للمجهول. (ed+being)

_Those were the cases which were being checked by Ali.

_Those were the cases being checked by Ali.

Exercise**A_ write the passive participle form:**

- 1- This is the gun which was found in the car.
- 2- The house which are being built in London Street will soon be ready.
- 3- This was the plane was used by the president on his trip to Britain.
- 4- I prefer shoes which are made of real leather.

B_ Use which, who, that as the object of the relative clause.

- 1- The house stood by the river. We bought it.
- 2- The girls seemed sad. We met them at the wedding.
- 3- I want to go to the museum. You told me about it.
- 4- The flowers are dying. She gave us them.

Relative clause three **الجملة الموصولة (3)**

1- تعتبر whose أحد الضمائر الوصل مثلها مثل who ولكنها تفيد الملكية مثل her , his , ,

- 1- There are many fishermen with debts.
- 2 - Their (Whose) debts are rising.
- There are many fishermen whose debts are rising.

2- تستخدم whose مع الأشخاص وأحياناً أخرى مع الأشياء والحيوانات أيضاً .

- Japan is country whose economy is very successful.
- The boys found a bird whose wing was broken.

3- تعتبر العبارات الموصولية بـ Whose ذلت طابع رسمي وتستخدم في الكتابة الرسمية ولا تستخدم في المحادثات كثيراً .

- I wish to complain about a member of your sale staff whose behavior was very unpleasant.

4- يمكن استخدام العديد من العبارات الموصولية في جمل تنعت الوقت .

- There was a time when you could live well.

5- كما يمكن استخدام why , where للإشارة إلى السبب أو اسم مكان .

- I remember the house where I grew up.
- That is the reason why he failed.

Homework**1-Join each pair of statements to make one statement with a relative clause.**

a-A youngest man won the race. He was the fastest runner.

.....

b- An old boat turned over. It takes tourists to the island.

.....

2- Make one statement using who / which or that as the object of the relative clause.

a-The girl looked suspicious. We met her Pairs.

.....

b- The bags were marked cross. I sent them to London.

The

3- Use whose as the subject of the relative clause.

A-Finland is a country. Its minister of Education was so smart.

.....

B- Graham Biell was a man. His inventions were more than a thousand.

.....

Model answers

1) A- The youngest man who was the fastest runner won the race .

B- The old boat which / that takes tourists to the island turned over

2) A- The girl we met in Paris liked suspicious.

B- The bags I sent to London marked cross.

3) A- Finland is a country whose minister of Education was so smart.

B- Graham Bell was the man whose inventions were more than a thousand.

Adjectives الصفات

تصف النعوت الأسماء والضمائر , فهي تعطي مزيداً من المعلومات عن الأشياء وهي لا تتغير تبعاً لإفراد أو جمع الأسماء التي تصفها ولا يضاف لها s الجمع .

Red – blue – ugly – beautiful

My – your – her – this – that – these – those + noun.

تأتي معظم النعوت من حيث موقعها في أحد مكانين قبل الاسم وقبل الضمائر one ,one's

I have got a blue bag.

That one is my bag.

وتأتي أيضاً بعد الاسم وهذه قائمة بأفعال الوصل .

(Link verbs) >> become, get, be, taste, sound, look.

- The bag is blue.
- I am getting tired.
- He seems nice.

4- عند استخدام النعوت . فإن النعوت المستخدمة توضح حسب ترتيب خاص بحيث تأتي النعوت التي تتعلق بالمشاعر مثل beautiful قبل تلك التي تزود بالمعلومات .

-Ali bought a beautiful red suit.

-it was terrible dark night.

5- يمكن ترتيب الصفات (النعوت) كالآتي :

feeling	size	Age	Shape	Color	origin	Material
Ugly	big	Old	Square	red	French	Metal

- I bought a beautiful, old, round, French, clock.

يمكن أن تأتي نعوت المشاعر مع المصدر +To

- It is dangerous to play in the street.
- I am pleased to meet you.

7- هناك صفات تنتهي بـ ing وأخرى تنتهي بـ ed .

ملاحظة (1) : تصف الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing شيئاً ما كبرنامج تلفزيوني أو فيلم أو كتاب أو شخص .

ملاحظة (2) : تصف الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ed مشاعر الشخص تجاه شيء ما ويتضح الأمر من خلال مقارنة

الأمثلة :

- 1- The football match was exciting.
- 2- Everybody at the match was excited.
- 3- Rod works amazing speed he works.
- 4- We are amazed at the speed he works.
- 5- I am bored.
- 6- This film is boring.

Amazing – annoying – amazing – confusing – depressing – disgusting – exciting –
exhausting – fascinating – frightening – interesting – satisfying.

Amazed – annoyed – amazed – confused – depressed – disgusted – excited –
exhausted – fascinated – frightened – interested – satisfied.

Homework

-Write the words in the correct order:

a-(black / beautiful / coat / a / expensive)

.....

b- (round / a /big / medal / new)

.....

c- (square / ugly / blue / watch / old)

.....

d- (small / a / new / brown / facemask / oval / horrible)

.....

Model answers

a- A beautiful expensive black coat.

b- A big new round medal.

c- An ugly old square blue watch.

d- A horrible small new oval brown facemask.

Adjectives and adverbs

الصفات والأحوال

الصفات تقول المزيد عن الأسماء أما الظروف تقول المزيد عن الفعل .

1- That boy is slow

Quick

Bad

2- He works slowly.

He works quickly.

He works badly.

يجب ملاحظة أن الفعل be كأحد أفعال الوصل بينما يستخدم الظرف مع الأفعال الحركية وليس مع أفعال الوصل كما هو موضح في الأمثلة السابقة .

بعض الأفعال هي أفعال وصل وحركية في آن واحد ولكن بمعاني مختلفة .

-Sami looked happy.

- Khalid looked quickly in the box.

- I felt awful.

- The chef felt the vegetables carefully.

- The milk tasted bad.

- I tasted the food nervously. It was ok.

4- تشكل معظم الظروف من النعوت وذلك بإضافة ly

Slow > slowly - heavy > heavily

Quick > quickly - safe > safely

Angry > angrily

Lucky > luckily

Comfortable > comfortably

Gentle > gently

Possible > possibly

True > truly

Whole > wholly

لاحظ well / good لا تسيران حسب القاعدة

Good >> well

هناك كلمات تستخدم كصفات وظروف وهي :

Deep – direct – early – far – fast – free – hard – high – late – long – low – near –
short – straight – wrong .

مثال :

1- It is a deep swimming pool.

2- He dived deep into the water.

3- It is a fast car.

4- He climbed the tree fast.

5- I must catch the late bus.

6- I did not want to arrive late.

Adverb Positions مواضع الأحوال (الظروف)

تستخدم الظروف غالباً في بداية الجملة وذلك بقصد بيان أو توضيح مشاعر المتحدث أو بقصد وضع تشديد خاص ويضفي الظرف معناه على الجملة بكاملها .

1- Luckily he was only driving slowly. (Speaker's feeling)

2- Slowly the car began to move. (Special emphasis)

3- Finally we all decided to go. (Special emphasis)

2- عندما تحتوي الجملة على فعل أساسي واحد يأتي الظرف قبل الفعل مباشرة .

1- He usually drives a long way.

2- We quickly finished dinner.

3- عندما تحتوي الجملة على فعل مساعد واحد فقط يأتي الظرف بعد الفعل في حالة صيغة الإثبات .

1- He is certainly the best player.

و غالباً ما يأتي الظرف قبل الفعل في حالة النفي .

You certainly were not very good today.

4- عندما تحتوي الجملة على فعل مساعد بالإضافة إلى فعل أساسي يأتي بالظرف بينهما .

1- He was only driving a short distance.

2- Fuad has always lived in Kuwait.

5- غالباً ما يأتي الظرف بعد الفعل في نهاية الجملة ويأتي الظرف الذي يعبر عن الزمن بعد أي ظرف آخر في الجملة وبعد عبارة ظرفية .

- He was driving slowly today.

- He will be working over there tomorrow.

- We are living in London now.

غالباً ما يأتي الظرف في الجملة الاستفهامية في منتصف الجملة أو في آخرها .

Where has Fuad always lived?

Was he driving slowly?

Who was driving slowly?

Exercise

Write the adverbs in the correct position.

Kim has learned English in a month. (Amazingly)

Sami is flying home now. (Probably)

Everybody was angry with Sally, but she was tiring to help them. (Only)

We don't work on Saturdays. (Usually)

It snowed very heavily. (Yesterday)

Where have you slept? (Always)

He is the winner of race definitely.

Homework**Write the adverbs in the correct position:**

1-Ali was answering the first two questions. (Only)

.....

2- He writes long poems. (Often)

.....

3- Rami were driving quickly. (Unluckily)

.....

4- She works every day. (Hard)

.....

5- We appreciate your estimate. (Highly)

.....

6- Was he running? (Fast)

.....

7- He won't come back home? (Probably)

.....

8- She is the best runner. (Certainly)

.....

Model answers

- 1-Ali was only answering the first two questions.
- 2- He often writes long poems.
- 3- Unluckily Rami was driving quickly.
- 4- She works hard every day.
- 5- We highly appreciate your estimate.
- 6- Was he running fast?
- 7- He probably won't come back home.
- 8- She is certainly the best runner.

أنواع الحال Adverb types

1- Adverbs of manner: أحوال الطريقة (Fast – quickly – slowly – heavily)

غالباً ما تأتي في نهاية الجملة وأحياناً في وسطها وعندما يأتي في بداية الجملة فإنه يفيد التوكيد .

- He quickly stopped.
- He stopped quickly.
- Quickly he stopped.

2- Adverbs of place: ظرف المكان (There – outside- here – over there ...)

يأتي ظرف المكان في نهاية الجملة ولا يأتي في منتصفها وعندما يأتي في بداية الجملة فإنه يفيد التوكيد . كما أنه يأتي بعد ظرف الحال .

- The children are playing outside.
- I know I'll find here somewhere.
- Somewhere I know I'll find her.

3- Adverbs of time: ظرف الزمان (Yesterday, today, tomorrow, now, then)

يأتي ظرف الزمان في بداية الجملة أو في نهايتها . ويأتي ظرف في نهاية الجملة بعد أي ظرف آخر .

- Tomorrow we are all going to the beach.
- We are all going to the beach tomorrow.

4- Adverbs of frequency: ظرف التكرار

(Always – never – everyday – never – generally – frequently – rarely – hardlyetc).

تأتي ظروف التكرار في وسط الجملة .

- I always go to bed at nine.

5- Adverbs of degree : ظروف القوة**(Very – quite – extremely – slightly – slightly – fairly – rather – too – pretty)**

تستخدم هذه الظروف لبيان درجة القوة لجعل صفة من الصفات أو الظروف آخر أضعف أو أقوى .

- 1- I felt slightly ill.
- 2- He is extremely good at tennis.
- 3- He was very tired.

Exercise**Write the words in the best order.**

- 1- An will be late home. (Probably)

.....

- 2- The football gamenow. (Has finished)(Definitely).

.....

- 3- Ithat place again.

(Will visit) (Never)

.....

- 4- New bookson Monday morning. (Are delivered) (Always) .

.....

- 5- Sheanything I have said .

(Hasn't understood) (Clearly)

- 6- If you move, Iyou again.

(I'll see) (Hardly ever).

Homework**Write the adverbs in the best order:**

1-He left for Paris. (Last week)

.....

2- She is late. (Already)

.....

3-The police station is not far away. (Near)

.....

4- He took his meal. (Quickly)

.....

5- Dinner is ready. (Almost)

.....

6- He is weak to walk. (Too)

.....

7- She goes out for a walk. (Seldom)

.....

8- She will die if you don't call a doctor. (Certainly)

.....

9- This is the reason she failed. (Why)

.....

Model answer

- 1-He left for Paris last week.
- 2- She is already late.
- 3-The police station is near, not far away.
- 4-He took his meal quickly.
- Or – quickly, he took his meal.
- 5- Dinner is almost ready.
- 6-He is too weak to walk.
- 7- She seldom goes out for a walk.
- 8- She will certainly die if you don't call a doctor.
- 9- This is the reason why she failed.

جداً وبما فيه الكفاية Too and enough

تستخدم enough , too للحديث عن الكمية الصحيحة من شيء ما مثل المال وقياس الملابس الخ .
تستخدم enough , too مع الصفات والظروف . تأتي too قبل الصفة أو الظرف في حين تأتي enough بعد الصفة أو الظرف .

مثال :

- 1- Hani is too young to get the job.
- 2- Salwa is old enough to get the job.

2- تستخدم too معنى الزيادة على الكمية الصحيحة . وتفيد not too بأن الكمية صحيحة ولاحظ بأننا غالباً ما نحذف الجزء الأخير من الجملة .

مثال :

- 1- Fuad is 50, so he is old (to get the job).
- 2- Khalid is 25, so he is not too old (to get the job).
- 3- The plane will not take off. It is going too slowly. (To take off).

3- too ليست مثل very. قارن الأمثلة :

- 1- Aziz was very old, but he kept on working.
- 2- Aziz was too old to work. He had to stop.

4- تفيد enough بأن الكمية صحيحة بلا نقصان أو زيادة وتعني not enough أن الكمية أقل مما ينبغي .

- 1- Ahmed is 25, so he is old enough.
- 2- Rami is only 20, so he is not old enough. (To get the job).

يمكن أن تأتي enough قبل الاسم ولكنها تأتي بعده . وتحتاج too إلى استخدام many/much وأحياناً نقول too little أو too few .

- 1- Is there enough orange juice?
- 2- There is too much orange juice.

3- We have not got enough sandwiches.

4- Have we got too few sandwiches?

6- يمكن استخدام + to مصدر + اسم بعد too, enough وكذلك يمكن استخدام +for اسم

1- He is too young to get the job.

2- He is not old enough for the job.

Exercise

A- Write one sentence:

1- The boys don't like the weather. It is too hot.

.....

The weather is too hot for the boys.

.....

2- Your father will not like this coffee. It is too strong.

.....

3- I don't want to go out. It is too hot.

.....

4- We wanted to catch the bus. We were too late.

.....

B: Write these adjectives or adverbs +enough.

Big, good, soon / carefully, hard, quickly

1- Can't you work faster? You are not working.

(Quick).....enough.

2- I can't climb through the window. It is not

3- The engine broke down. The engineers had not checked it

4- Tom is going to lose the race. He not trained

C: Leave out enough or too in these statements.

1- Ali is too short to reach the shelf.

Ali is not tall enough to reach the shelf.

2- Salwa is too weak to life up the table.

.....

3-

The exam was not easy enough for to answer.

4-

Hassan is not fast enough to catch the bus.

Homework**A-Write one sentence:**

1-The workers don't like the weather. It is too hot.

.....

2- I don't want to go out. It is too dark.

.....

B-Leave out the word too and use enough instead.

1-He is too weak to carry his suitcase.

.....

2- The exam is too difficult to answers.

.....

3- The shelf is too high to reach the books.

.....

Model answers

A)

1- The weather is too hot for the workers.

2-It is too dark to go out.

B)

1-He is not strong enough to carry his suitcase.

2-The exam is not easy enough to answer.

3- The shelf is not low enough to reach the books.

Prepositional verbs**الأفعال التي يعقبها حرف جر**

1- غالباً ما تأتي مع بعض الأفعال أداة جر أو أكثر وهذه أكثرها شيوعاً :

A –

Verb + preposition - write to

Look for - reply to

Ask for - talk to

Apply for

Waited for

- Hear about - look at

- Talk about - look for

- Ask about - look after

- Think about - look up

- Think about

- Dream about

- Dream of

2- Verb + object + preposition

Invite (her) to

Provide (her) with

Ask (her) for

Ask (him) about

Tell (him) about

Congratulate (him) on

الأفعال الظرفية Phrasal verb

الأفعال الظرفية هي التي تتكون من فعل + ظرف وبعضها لا يتعدى إلى مفعول به ولكن معظمها يتعدى .

1- The boys came in

2- They sat down.

1- The teacher gave out the exam papers.

2- The boys picked up their pens.

2- يمكن أن يأتي المفعول به عادة قبل ظرف (العبرة) أو بعدها في الفعل الظرفي .

1- The boys put their pens down.

The boys them down.

يكمل الظرف في الفعل الظرفي معنى الفعل وبعض الأفعال الظرفية يسهل فهمها وتعلمها وهي تعني تماماً ما تتوقعه .

- They turned over the papers.

- Another boy turned up. (Arrived)

4- كثيراً ما نستخدم الأفعال الظرفية . الأمر الذي يستوجب تعلمها كل على حدة . ويساعد في تعلمها كتابة المعنى عندما تكون غير واضحة .

- The car broke down.

- He was too tired to do any more and he gave up.

- The man made off with my bike. (Ran away).

- The weather is picking up. (Getting better) .

5- يجب ملاحظة عند تحويل العبارة الظرفية إلى ضمير فإنها تقع بين الفعل والعبارة الظرفية .

1- Rami told me to give out the clothes. So I gave them out.

2- Dad asked us to switch off the TV, so we switched it off.

3- The boss asked us to pay in the money at the bank, so we paid it in the bank.

Connecting clauses

ربط الجمل وأشباه الجمل

يضم الجزء الرئيسي (main clause) في الجملة فعلاً ويمكن أن يكون هنا الجزء جملة كاملة .

A - Tow main clause.

Ann went by bus. Huda went by a taxi.

- Ann went by bus and Huda went by a taxi.
- The taxi was faster but it was more expensive.
- You can take a bus or can take a taxi.
- There are in buses so we will have to take a taxi.

And تعمل على ربط جزئين متكاملين في جملة واحدة فهي تعمل على إضافة جزء لآخر.

تعمل but لربط جزئين متناقضين .

تعمل or عند وجود احتمال بديل آخر (اختيار).

تعمل so لتقديم النتيجة وهي عكس because .

Ali failed at the exam because he didn't study hard.

Ali didn't study hard, so he failed at the exam.

_ في الأمور الرسمية وعند الكتابة عادة ما نستبعد كلمات الربط هذه ونستعيض عنها بكلمات ربط أخرى مثل :

In addition / furthermore , However , Alternatively , because of , as a result , moreover , instead of , despite of , in spite of that , apart from that

نستخدم <<<<< in addition بدلاً من instead of

نستخدم However بدلاً من but .

نستخدم alternatively بدلاً من or .

نستخدم consequence , as a result بدلاً من So .

Giving advice

- let us
- shall.....
- What about
- Why not
- You had better
- You had better not
- If I were you
- You should
- You should not
- You must

Read the following:

Ali: Where shall we go today?

Fuad: Let's go to the theatre.

Ali: No sorry I'll be busy today, what about reading some books instead?

Fuad: Why not watch some video games?

Ali: You had better stay at home and revise for your next exam.

Fuad: You had better not go out today.

Ali: If I were you, I would stay at home.

Rather and quite الأفضل.... بائن/ واضح

عادة ما نستخدم كلمة quite مع الصفات التي تحمل معنى ايجابي .

1- He is a quite hardworking boy.

2- He always does his work in time.

2- بينما نستخدم كلمة Rather مع الصفات التي تحمل معنى سلبي .

1- Hisham is rather a lazy man.

The gerund الاسم المشتق

هناك عدة قواعد يجب اتباعها عند اشتقاق الاسم :

1- Sleep >> sleeping.

1- عندما يكون هناك حرفين علة قبل الحرف الأخير الساكن يتم وضع ing في نهاية الكلمة لعمل الاسم المشتق .

2- عندما يكون هناك حرف علة واحد

2- Get >> getting.

قبل الحرف الأخير الساكن يجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ومن ثم إضافة ing

3- Write >> writing.

3- عندما يوجد حرف e في أي فعل , يجب حذف حرف e ومن ثم نضيف ing لعمل الاسم المشتق .

4- Visit >> visiting

4- على الرغم من وجود حرف علة واحد قبل الحرف الأخير الساكن هنا , فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير واكتفينا فقط بإضافة ing فما هو السبب في ذلك .

الجواب : لأن هذا الفعل يتكون من مقطعين .

Exercise

Add (ing) to make some gerunds of the following:

Swim : >>.....

Run : >>

Go : >>

Write : >>.....

Smoke :>>.....

Cry : >>.....

Clean : >>

من الصعب – بصعوبة Hard – hardly

يمكن استخدام hard كصفة .

1- This is a hard work.

2- That is a hard job.

2- كما يمكن استخدام hard كظرف (حال)

1- Sami is working hard to pass the exam.

أما بالنسبة لكلمة hardly فهي تعني بالكاد .

1- I hardly ever go to see a movie.

2- I have hardly any money.

Be	Was/ were	been
Beat	Beat	beaten
Become	became	become
Begin	began	Begun
Bend	bent	bent
Bite	bit	bit
Bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	Broke	broken
bring	brought	brought

build	built	Built
Burn	Burned / burnt	Burned/burnt
Buy	bought	Bought
choose	chose	Chosen
come	Came	Come
cost	cost	Cost
cut	cut	Cut
Deal (with)	dealt	Dealt
die	died	Died
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived	dived
draw	drew	drawn
dream	Dreamed/dreamt	Dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
do	did	done
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Feed	Fed	Fed
Feel	Felt	Felt
Fight	Fought	Fought

Find	Found	Found
Fly	Flew	Flown
Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Get	Got	Got
Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone
Grow	Grew	Grown
Hang	Hung	Hung
Have	Had	Had
Hear	Heard	Heard
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Hit	Hit	Hit
Hold	Held	Held
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Keep	Kept	Kept
Know	Knew	Known
Lay	Laid	Laid
Lead	Led	Led

Lean	Leaned/leant	Leaned/leant
Learn	Learned/learnt	Learned/learnt
Leave	Left	Left
Lend	Lent	Lent
let	let	let
lie	Lay	Lain
Lie	Lied	Lied
Light	Lit	Lit
Lose	Lost	Lost
Make	Made	Made
Mean	Meant	Meant
Meet	Met	Met
Overhear	Overheard	Overheard
Oversleep	Overslept	Overslept
Pay	Paid	Paid
Prove	Proved	Proved
Put	Put	Put
Read	Read	Read
Rebuild	Rebuilt	Rebuilt
Rewrite	Rewrote	Rewritten
Ride	Rode	Ridden

Ring	Rang	Rung
Rise	Rose	Risen
Run	Ran	Run
Say	Said	Said
See	Saw	Seen